THE HISTORY OF THE URBANC, SCHMOEGER, AND RELATED FAMILIES

Including members of the Anzlovar, Bernardini, Brate, Kuszynski, Klanšek, Kobal, Korpal, Koskosky, Potočar, Žabkar, and Zoran Families

by

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ABBREVIATIONS

See: "Sources" at the end of this document for complete details.
EOG: *Establishing and Operating a Grocery Store* (1945)
FAG: www.findagrave.com
FNS: Federal Naturalization Records, 1856–1991
IBC: Illinois, Births and Christenings, 1824–1940
ICM: Illinois, County Marriages, 1810–1940
IDS: Illinois, Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916–1948
LCGG: LaSalle County Genealogy Guild, www.lscgg.org
LPCD: *La Salle and Peru City Directory*
ORT: *Opportunities in retail trade for service men* (1945)
SDTP: Streator *Daily Times-Press*
Sketch: *La Salle, Illinois: An Historical Sketch*

PREFACE

My paternal grandfather was John Joseph Urbanc (b. 1912-01-07; d. 1970-08-15) and my paternal grandmother was Edith (née Schmoeger) Urbanc (b. 1913-09-28; d. 1997-02-22). I knew Edith but I was not yet four when John died, so I have no memories of him. I was 14 when Edith's mother, Antoinette (née Korpal) Schmoeger (b. 1890-06-07; d. 1981-02-19), died, but I have no memories of her, either. Presumably I met her at some point, but I don't recall ever visiting her. Growing up, I never got the sense

that family was of much importance to anyone. No doubt this was due in part to the fact that the Urbancs had been orphaned, my parents were divorced, and my grandfathers were dead. Therefore, I knew very little about my ancestors prior to beginning this research. I knew Edith was Polish, but all I knew about John's ancestors was that they were Slavs who came from somewhere in that bewildering expanse of territories and nationalities that once comprised the Austro-Hungarian Empire. I was surprised, therefore, to discover that Slovenia is not a landlocked country somewhere in deepest, darkest Eastern Europe, but shares a border with Italy and possesses a (short) coast on the Adriatic sea.

I have tried my best to ensure the information presented herein is accurate, but despite my best efforts I continue to find and correct errors, and no doubt more errors await to be found. Hopefully, another generation will improve what I have begun here.

Eric Urbanc, San Diego, September 2025

I. URBANC

THE SLOVENIANS

As far as I have been able to determine, most of the Slavs in this story who came to America at the turn of the century and settled in and around La Salle, Illinois, came from Carniola (Slovene: *Kranjska*; German: *Krain*), a traditional region in what is today southeastern Slovenia. The Urbančs who arrived in the United States around 1900 declared their nationality as "Krain." Specifically, they came from Lower Carniola (Slovene: *Dolenjska*; German: *Unterkrain*), in the region roughly along a line between Ljubljana and Zagreb, in Croatia. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Eleventh Edition, (New York, 1910) described Carniola thus:

> CARNIOLA (Ger. *Krain*), a duchy and crown-land of Austria, bounded N. by Carinthia, N.E. by Styria, S.E. and S. by Croatia, and W. by Görz and Gradisca, Trieste and Istria. It has an area of 3856 sq. m. Carniola is for the most part a mountainous region, occupied in the N. by the Alps, and in the S. by the Karst (*q.v.*) or Carso Mountains. [...]
>
> The climate is rather severe, and the southern part is exposed to the cold north-eastern wind, known as the Bora. The mean annual temperature at Laibach

[Ljubljana] is 48.4° F., and the rainfall amounts to 72 ins. Of the total area only 14.8% is under cultivation, and the crops do not suffice for the needs of the province; forests occupy 44.4%, 17.2% are meadows, 15.7% are pastures, and 1.17% of the soil is covered by vineyards. Large quantities of flax are grown, while the timber trade is of considerable importance. Fish and game are plentiful, and the silkworm is bred in the warmer districts. The principal mining product is mercury, extracted at Idria, while iron and copper ore, zinc and coal are also found. The industry is not well developed, but the weaving of linen and lace is pursued as a household industry.

Carniola had in 1900 a population of 508,348, which corresponds to 132 inhabitants per sq. m. Nearly 95% were Slovenes and 5% Germans, while 99% of the population belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. The local diet, of which the bishop of Laibach is a member *ex officio*, is composed of thirty-seven members, and Carniola sends eleven deputies to the Reichsrat at Vienna. For administrative purposes the province is divided into eleven districts and one autonomous municipality, Laibach (pop. 36,547), the capital. Other important places are Oberlaibach (5882), Idria (5772), Gurkfeld [Krško] (5394), Zirknitz [Cerknica] (5266), Adelsberg [Postojna] (3636), Neumarktl [Tržič] (2626), Krainburg [Kranj] (2484) and Gottschee (2121).

Carniola derives its modern name from the Slavonic word Krajina (frontier). During the Roman Empire it formed part of Noricum and Pannonia. The Slavonic population settled here during the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century. Conquered by Charlemagne, the most of the district was bestowed on the duke of Friuli; but in the 10th century the title of margrave of Carniola began to be borne by a family resident in the castle of Kieselberg near Krainburg. Various parts of the present territory were, however, held by other lords, such as the duke of Carinthia and the bishop of Freising. Towards the close of the 14th century all the separate portions had come by inheritance or bequest into the hands of Rudolph IV of Austria, who took the title of duke of Carniola; and since then the duchy has remained a part of the Austrian possessions, except during the short period from 1809 to 1813, when it was incorporated with the French Illyrian Provinces. In 1849 it became a separate crown-land.

Slovenia as a country did not exist until it declared its independence from Yugoslavia on 25 June 1991. In 1900 the Slovenes were a people, not a country—and their sense of themselves as a people was still nascent.[1]

The Austrians who ruled over the Slavs in their empire imposed their language upon them, printing maps with German names for Slovene places, and requiring parish priests to record births, marriages, and deaths in German. As a result, parish registries used the German versions of personal names and geographical locations until the late nineteenth

century. This makes genealogical research even more challenging, because on the occasions when we are fortunate enough to possess a clue to the name of the village whence our ancestors came, we often need to begin by determining its original or German name, as well as its modern name. In this regard, Ancestry.com user dubiem provided invaluable assistance in helping to identify my Slovenian ancestors.

The four Urbanč brothers' place of birth or last residence appears on documents variously as "Hrastja," "Hrastija," "Zirkle Hrastje," and "Cerklje Carniolia." From these clues I have deduced that it was present-day Hrastje pri Cerkljah, northwest of Cerklje ob Krki, in the municipality of Brežice. Upon entering the United States, Frančiška identified her place of last residence as "Podljuben," as did her sister, Anna. On her marriage license, Frančiška named her place of birth as "St. Michael, Carniolia, Austria," probably referring to the parish church. Two settlements in Slovenia are named Podljuben: Mali Podljuben and Veliki Podljuben. They are quite near to one another, so the difference is nominal, but fortunately we can determine definitely that they came from Veliki Podljuben by consulting the parish registers at St. Michaels of Rudolfswert (Šmihel Novo Mesto).

Matija Urbanč married Marija Sintič and gave birth to Janez Urbanč, who was born 1836-12-13 in house #3 of the village of Drnovo, Krško, Slovenia. (All locations appear as: present-day name of village (house number), municipality, country.) Uršula Dvornik was born 1844-10-19 in house #19 of the village of Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Občina Brežice, Slovenia. Uršula's parents were Mihael Dvornik and Marija Krajnc. Janez married Uršula Dvornik on 1866-01-15 in the parish church at Cerklje ob Krki, Brežice, Slovenia. The church still stands and photographs can be seen by searching the web. Janez and Uršula gave birth to at least seven children that we know of. All were born in house #7 in the village of Hrastje pri Cerkljah in the municipality of Občina Brežice, Slovenia. The first was Janez on 1866-11-18. Dubiem pointed out to me that the firstborn son was almost always named after his father for inheritance purposes: that way, the house and property could pass on to the son with hardly any extra, expensive paperwork or legal work. Because Carniola under the Austrian-Hungarian Empire followed the law of primogeniture, which was intended to keep the plots of land big enough to support a family, Janez inherited everything. This fact is probably one of the major reasons why his four

brothers—Franc, Mihael, Jozef, and Andrej—emigrated to the United States between 1900 and 1905.

Janez Potočar married Uršula Pirc and gave birth to Janez on 1854-07-17 in house #6 in the village of Veliki Podljuben, Uršna Sela, Slovenia. In the parish church at Šmihel pri Novem mestu, Janez married Uršula Simončič, who had been born 1851-05-07 in house #7 in the village of Smolenja Vas, Novo Mesto, to Franc Simončič and Uršula Zefran. Janez and Uršula gave birth to six children, all girls, three of whom reached adulthood. Those three emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1905, 1906, and 1907.

Please consult the attached genealogy for vital statistics, since I have no further information on those who remained in Slovenia.

THE IMMIGRANTS

I have no information about why the Urbancs or any of the other immigrants involved in this story chose to leave their homelands and make new lives in America. But the following excerpt from *A Slovene History* by Štih, Simoniti, and Vodopivec describes general conditions in Slovenia at the time.

> The census results in 1900 and 1910 were a real shock for the Slovene public, indicating as they did that Carniola was the leading Austrian province in terms of net emigration. In the 64 years between 1846 and 1910, the population of Carniola grew by just 11.3%, which meant that around 130,000 people were 'missing', compared to the figure expected from natural growth. The results for the provinces inhabited by Slovenes as a whole were not much better. The population in Cisleithania grew by 57.5% between 1846 and 1910, while the number of Slovenes over that time grew by just 18.8% – the lowest growth of any nation in the Austrian half of the Monarchy. In 1910, there were 1,325,000 people in Cisleithania using Slovene as their everyday language, and their proportion in the lands considered "Slovene" by the Slovene national leaders fell from 88.9% to 76.9%, due largely to the decline in the Slovene population along the northern, Slovene-German linguistic border. The main cause of the slow Slovene population growth was emigration. This was clearly acknowledged by contemporaries. While the more developed provinces in the western half of the Habsburg Monarchy experienced an economic upturn after 1896, Slovene territory remained an economically passive, dependent part of the state. In agriculture, the Catholic and liberal co-operatives were opening up new opportunities, along with loans societies, the spread of education and general cultural development in rural areas. But farming revenues were still surprisingly low compared to more developed Austrian provinces and

western European countries. The production of bread grain in Slovene provinces was half that of the Czechs and almost a third of that in Denmark before the First World War. More rapid agricultural development was prevented by debts and the fragmented nature of farm holdings. At the start of the twentieth century in Slovene territory, 36% of farming households had farms of two hectares or less, 21% had five hectares or less, around a third had farms of between five and 20 hectares, and only just over 1% had farms of over 100 hectares. Crops and livestock generated most of the revenues, with forestry, hunting and fishing bringing in less income.

Although the social composition of the Slovene population had undergone rapid change since the end of the nineteenth century, and its urban strata had increased, Slovene territory still had few large urban centres due to the slower pace of industrialisation. In 1910, in addition to Trieste, there were still just five towns with over 10,000 inhabitants: Ljubljana, Maribor, Klagenfurt, Gorizia and Villach. A number of older towns such as Kranj, Novo Mesto and Kamnik had lost their importance in the new economic climate. The educated classes kept their leading role in Slovene national, cultural and political life, and continued to grow faster than the merchant, business and moneyed middle classes throughout the last decades of the Monarchy. Nevertheless, even in the growth of the academically educated middle class, Slovenes lagged behind the more socially developed nations of the Monarchy (Germans, Italians, Czechs and Poles). The central Slovene province of Carniola had a lower percentage of people with higher education than any of its neighbouring provinces.

Another reason for emigrating was draft evasion.

Fleeing military service in the Austrian army was another cause of emigration from the Slovene ethnic territories, and the absence of the draft system in America was one of the country's attractions. Numerous articles published in the Austrian press reported activities of Austrian security authorities in apprehending persons who attempted to avoid the seven years of military service. Although a great number of migrants succeeded, dozens of young men were arrested each year for attempting to leave the country without permission. A black market for passports existed: many drafted Slovene youths bought passports from Croats, because, as citizens of the Hungarian part of the monarchy, Croats, they reasoned, would not be subject to Austrian martial law. "Slovene Images of the United States from the 1830s to the 1930s", Matjaž Klemenčič in *Sights and Insights: Interactive Images of Europe and the Wider World*.

In his memoirs, Ivan Molek wrote: "Almost half of Bela Krajina was in America, someone from almost every other house in the Metlika vicinity. Many poor youths who at home would be condemned to a life

of tenancy until death had gone to America, had married, and had accumulated property. Many young girls who at home would have remained spinsters had betaken themselves across the ocean and soon married. … Many of my contemporaries and former schoolmates were in America by this time. … Some, of course, had gone only to escape military service, but economic circumstances had driven the majority from home." *Slovene Immigrant History 1900–1950* by Ivan Molek (Dover, Delaware 1979).

I have located three passenger lists that might include three of the Urbanc brothers, although I can't be certain.

According to the 1910 census, Frank Urbanc immigrated 1899; according to the 1920 census, he immigrated 1903. Census data, particularly dates, is unreliable, so I tend to put more faith in the earliest data on the assumption that memories are sharpest closest to the event. 1899-09-02 a Franc Urbanc of Hrastje, 29, sailed from Bremen, Germany, on the S.S. *Bremen*, arriving at the port of New York 1899-09-14. His final destination was a friend in Hartford, CT.

1900-02-24 a Miha Urbanc of Hrastje, 26, sailed from Bremen, Germany, aboard the S.S. *Bremen*, arriving at the port of New York 1900-03-08. His final destination appears to have been a brother in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, or Lemont Furnace, five miles to the southwest.*

*"In recent years many Slovenes have come to Pennsylvania and settled in communities where steady work is rather difficult to find. Many Slovenes can be found in the communities of … Lemont Furnace." *Amerika in Amerikanci* by Reverend J.M. Trunk (1912)

According to the 1910 census, Joseph immigrated 1901; according to the 1920 census, he immigrated 1900. 1900-12-08 a Josef Urbanc of "Hrastj," 23, sailed from Bremen, Germany, aboard the S.S. *Wurzburg*, arriving at the port of Baltimore 1901-01-03. His final destination appears to have been a brother-in-law, J. Steller in Falls Creek, PA.* I don't know what to make of this, since the only married sibling at the time was the eldest, Johann, who never left Hrastje.

*D. Pirc, A. Knavs, F. Oven and Al. Slak were the first to come to this settlement 16 years ago. The majority of them are from the area of Ljubljana and from Dolenjska. Currently, there are seven families and 18 individuals, not counting women and children. All work in a tannery. G. F. Pirc has a large piece of property in the vicinity. They go to an Irish church, and the children go to public school and have religious instructions, but otherwise, as Mr. A. Slak writes, the Slovenes have been "abandoned,

only recently a Slovene priest visited us, Father Venc. Solar, OSB, for the purpose of hearing confessions; it is very sad." One society belongs to the JSKJ [Jugoslovanska Slovanska Katoliška Jednota] and one to the HZ [Hrvatska Zajednica].

Amerika in Amerikanci by Reverend J.M. Trunk (1912). Trunk also noted that in nearby Uniontown, "St. Rochus' Lodge #55 JSKJ [Jugoslovanska Slovanska Katoliška Jednota] has about 50 members, men and women."

According to his Petition for Naturalization, Andrew Urbanc sailed 1905-04-05 from Le Havre, France, aboard the S.S. *La Lorraine,* arriving at the port of New York 1905-04-12.

Michael filed a declaration of intent to become a citizen of the U.S. at Ottawa, IL on 1903-02-16 but he didn't get around to filing the petition for naturalization until 1913-03-10. He finally was granted U.S. citizenship 1913-06-14.

Frank and Joseph applied together and both were naturalized 1905-04-03.

Andrew filed a declaration of intent to become a citizen of the U.S.A. at Ottawa, IL on 1912-09-17. 1914-10-17 he filed a petition for naturalization, and was granted U.S. citizenship 1915-01-16.

We have no definite census records for Michael Urbanc, but the 1900 census recorded a farmhand named "Michael Wurbanzc," 25, boarding at 144 Wright Street. The month and year of birth are the same, and he had immigrated from Austria only four months prior, i.e., around February, which matches almost perfectly. A name that looks tantalizingly like "Joseph Urbanz" appears among the other six Austrian boarders, but his age is wrong.

The 1905–1906 city directory (LPCD) lists the three brothers and Joseph's wife all residing at 1031 2nd Street:

> Urbanz Frank laborer 1031 2d
> Urbanz Joseph, wife Julia, laborer 1031 2d
> Urbanz Michael works M & H Zinc Co.[2] 1031 2d

If we look at a map of this neighborhood, we see a cluster of residences that would prove significant in the future. At 1043 2nd was Martin and Mary Oklesen, the destination of a newly arrived immigrant bearing the same name as Michael Urbanc's future wife. At 1053 2nd was Frank and Margaret Kobal, who would foster one of Michael Urbanc's orphaned children. And two blocks away at 137 La Harpe Street was Joseph

Anzlovar, the man who would marry Michael Urbanc's widow.

La Salle, Illinois

1: 1031 4th. Andrew and Rose Urbanc, 1915–1960
2: 1027 3rd. Matthew and Anna (Potocar) Zoran, 1910
3: 235 Crosat. Michael Urbanc, 1918
4: 1031 2nd. Urbanc brothers, 1905
5: 1043 2nd. Martin and Mary Okleshen, 1905
6: 1053 2nd. Frank Kobal, 1905–1960
7: 137 La Harpe. Joseph Anzlovar, 1905
8: 136 La Harpe. Joseph and Frances (Urbanc) Anzlovar 1920–1924
9: 1219 1st. Zabkar/Koskosky 1917–1921

Frank Urbanc (b. 1869-08-02; d. 1922-11-20)

From Hartford, CT, Frank made his way to the Connellsville–Lemont Furnace region of Pennsylvania. The 1900 census recorded a Frank Urbanc in Fayette county, North Union township, boarding in the home of Mike Vidovich. This Frank had immigrated in 1899 but his date of birth (December 1871) is wrong. I would have expected this census to show Michael Urbanc in Pennsylvania as well, but if he was still there I have not been able to find him. We do have the census record of "Michael Wurbanzc"in La Salle, so perhaps that explains it: he had already moved on.

From Pennsylvania, Frank finally came to La Salle, Illinois. Frank Urbanc and Mary Videnič obtained a La Salle county marriage license 1907-06-24 and gave birth to the following children: Angela/Angeline (b. 1908-05-18); Paul Andrew (b. 1909-06-28); Phillip Felix (b. 1911-06-29); Frank Andrew Jr. (b. 1915-01-21); and Helen Sophie (b. 1917-06-20).

The 1910 census recorded the families of Joseph and Frank Urbanc living next door to each other in the village of DePue, township of Selby, county of Bureau, state of Illinois, 16 miles west of La Salle. Both men were employed as laborers at the zinc works.

For the 1920 census Frank had described his work as laborer on the railroad. His occupation when he died was "laborer zinc worker" (IDS). He is buried in Saint Vincent Cemetery, La Salle, Illinois, USA, block 60, lot 19

west, grave 7 (FAG). The inscription on the gravestone reads:

TOKAJ POCIVA
FRANK URBANC
1869 – 1922

which is a dialectical spelling of TUKAJ POČIVA, "here lies" in Slovene.

In 1930, Frank and Mary's son, Paul, died under mysterious circumstances. (Note: the dates in the following accounts are hopelessly muddled.)

> *Bureau County Tribune* 1930-07-25 Friday p. 3: Spring Valley authorities are puzzled over the identity of a man whose body was removed from the Illinois river there Saturday morning. The body, evidently in the water for three weeks, was badly decomposed.
>
> Following an inquest at the Spring Valley city hall by Coroner Malm, an open verdict was returned.
>
> The drowned victim was about 30 years old, five feet eleven inches tall, weighed about 175 pounds, and had brownish-black hair and brown eyes. He wore coveralls of blue material with white stripes and brown elk-skin work shoes. An important clue in tracing the identity of the man was a key found in one pocket. The key bore the imprint "Barrows, Lockport, Illinois", and registery No. 413315. The only other object found in the clothing was a small comb.
>
> Due to the advanced state of decomposition of the body it was decided that burial should be made late Saturday afternoon from the Barto undertaking parlors if identification was not made by that time.
>
> The body of the river victim was discovered by Pio Palmeri, Spring Valley bridge tender. Palmeri noticed the body pinned against an ice breaker near the north bank of the river. He immediately notified James Barto, Spring Valley undertaker, who in turn notified Chief of Police Mattioda.
>
> Identification of the body as that of Paul Urbanc, 21 year old LaSalle gas station employe, Monday developed a theory of possible foul play and brought an order re-opening an inquest which Saturday was concluded with an open verdict.
>
> The body was identified by a brother, Felix Urbanc, by means of a key found in the clothing after the remains had been buried at Mt. Olivet cemetery.
>
> Urbanc, who lived with his mother at 1032 Third street in La Salle, had been missing since Wednesday and when members of the family learned of the finding of a body in the river the brother went to Spring Valley to investigate.
>
> That Urbanc came to his death by accidental drowning was the verdict returned by a coroner's jury at Spring Valley Monday afternoon, despite the

contention of the family that he met with foul play.

Daily Post Tribune 1930-07-22 Tuesday: URBANC DEATH ACCIDENTAL JURY DECIDES

Paul Urbanc, La Salle youth who lost his life in the Illinois river several days ago, came to his death through an accident, a reconvened coroner's Jury decided at a reopened inquest conducted Monday afternoon by Coroner Malm in the city building at Spring Valley.

The inquest was reopened after the body of the youth, who for more than 24 hours was unidentified, had been claimed by relatives. Two new witnesses were called in at the second session of the jury and coroner, Felix Urbanc, a brother, and John E. Feeney, La Salle, owner of an oil station and employer of the dead youth.

No startling developments were unearthed at the reconvened inquest and as a result the verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury composed of Chief of Police James Mattioda, George Glovetski, William Hollerich, Peter Barto, Dennis Conway and Carl Blum.

As the inquest opened, [Philip] Felix Urbanc, a brother of the drowned youth, was placed on the stand. He said that he is employed at the Frank Carter bakery in Mendota.

"My brother disappeared on the 18th of July and we heard nothing of his whereabouts until identification of the body was made through the key that was found in his pocket. As far as we know, Paul had no enemies and we have no reason [to suspect] any foul play.

"He had been going with a girl and although he had suggested marriage, I do not believe that he was really in earnest. I used to kid him about her. My brother was in good health at all times and was never despondent. He was well built and with the exception of having some dental work done was in excellent physical condition. He had about $56 in the bank but withdrew $16 on the 23rd of June and $40 on the 25th of June."

John E. Feeney, First and Tonti streets, La Salle was next on the stand and related the incidents preceding the tragedy. He said that Urbanc apparently was alright when he went to dinner and that although he failed to appear to go on duty at the oil station, he thought nothing of it. Feeney announced that usually Urbanc was very punctual in his work.

"He did not appear to be very strong and I believe that he might have been drowned accidentally. He mentioned a girl at various times but never of any "fallout" with her, or anything that might have been a reason for self-destruction."

Early in the testimony of the brother, Felix, he intimated that he thought his brother had met with foul play. After cross-examination, however, he admitted that he had no reason for believing that and refuted his allegations.

Funeral services for the drowned youth were held at 8 p.m., Tuesday from

the Ptak funeral home in Peru to St. Roch's Catholic church. Burial was made in St. Vincent's cemetery.

Daily Post Tribune 1937-01-12: Mrs. Mary Urbanc 59, 1244 Fourth street, La Salle, died at 4:15 p.m. Monday at St. Mary's hospital, where she had been a patient since Saturday suffering from pneumonia. She had been ill since last Wednesday.

Born in Jugo-Slavia on August 18, 1887, Mrs. Urbanc, the widow of Frank Urbanc who died on November 3, 1922, was a resident of La Salle for 22 years. She is a member of St. Ann's society, K. S. K. J. and of the Mother's society of St. Roch's Catholic church.

Surviving are four children: Miss Angeline of Chicago, Phillip, Frank and Miss Helen Urbanc at home. One sister in Jugo-Slavia also survives.

The funeral will be held Thursday at 9 a.m. from the family home to St. Roch's Catholic church[4], where a requiem high mass will be celebrated. Burial will be made in St. Vincent's cemetery.

1938-09-13 Helen Urbanc and Charles G. Deichmueller were married. 1940-04-08 Frank Jr. was living in the home of his sister, Helen, and her husband, Charles, at 1244 4th in La Salle. By 16 October, when he registered for the draft, Frank had moved to Chicago and was employed at Mitchell Manufacturing Co., 2500 Clybourn Ave. Both Frank and Philip were residing at the Y.M.C.A. at 1621 W. Division. Philip was employed by the Atlantic & Pacific Food Stores, 2800 N. Pulaski Road. 1942-07-25 Philip enlisted in the army. In 1944, Frank married Alma Ruth Smith, daughter of Ray and Dorothy Smith. In 1949, Philip married Alma's little sister, Lillian. They probably divorced around January 1953, when a notice appeared in the Chicago Tribune that Philip Urbanc of 4032 Sheridan Road was "responsible for my debts only." He died in 1967 in the Veterans Administration Hospital at Hines, Illinois. Frank and Alma appear to have remained in the Chicago area—in December 1966 she was hired as a key punch operator by the Chicago & North Western Railroad—but by 1994 they were living in Arizona, where he died in 2008.

Joseph Urbanc (b. 1877-08-28; d. 1967-11-11)

Note: When Joseph filled out the Selective Service registration card in 1918 he stated his date of birth as 28 August 1877. However, the page for this date in the *Taufbuch* of the parish of Cerklje ob Krki is missing from Matricula.com.

Joseph Urbanc and Juliana Murn (b. 1882-12-18; d. 1934-02-15) obtained a La Salle county marriage license 1904-05-09 and were married by the Reverend Peter Joseph Schmal in St. Joseph's church. Juliana Murn was born in Unterwarmberg (today Topla Reber) on the northern edge of the ethnically German Gottschee region, to the Slovene Johann Murèn AKA Johann Mourn and the Gottscheer Maria Sigmund/Sigismund. Some censuses recorded the place of birth of Julia and her mother as Germany, but both were born in Unterwarmberg at house #7.

> Very little is known of the isolated Germanic minority in Yugoslavia known as the Gottschee Germans who live in a small community not far from Laibach (Ljubljana), entirely surrounded by Slavs. ...
>
> For centuries, even under Austrian rule, they had little or no connection with other German speaking people, but were permitted to grow as a thing apart. Their territory, which lies to the southeast of Laibach, in a mountain district, also helps them to preserve their distinctively national character. In 1880, owing to the fact that the small territory allotted them by ancient law was becoming too narrow for the then population of 30,000, 15,000 of them emigrated almost in a body to the United States and Canada. ...
>
> The history of the community really dates further back than 600 years, as the first colony from all parts of Austria and even Bavaria and Thuringia came some two centuries earlier. There is a very early church record from this place which dates back to 1177, the time of the Margrave, Albert the Bear, who sent as far as Brandenberg to obtain German colonists for his territory. This region was dominated by a long line of German-Austrian overlords, the most important of whom, Count Otto von Ortenburg, in 1330, established the district as a regular feudal fief.
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> "The Gottschee Germans of Slovenia" by John Dyneley Prince, in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Volume 70, 1931.

> [Between 1849 and 1918] within the Duchy of Carniola, a separate administrative Gottschee District (German: Bezirk Gottschee or Gerichtsbezirk Gottschee) was set up. The district had an area of approximately 860 km2 (330 sq mi) and contained a total of 177 settlements (including ethnically Slovene ones and some abandoned before 1941). Fully German or ethnically mixed Slovene-German territory extended into all of the neighboring districts. On 31 December 1869 the entire Kočevje District had 3,473 houses and a population of 18,432. Subtracting the ethnically Slovene communities of Osilnica (Osiunitz) and Kostel left a total of 2,966 houses and a population of 15,520 in ethnically German or German-majority territory in the district itself. Adding in ethnically German houses and population from communities adjacent to the district resulted in a total of 4,161 houses and a

population of 21,301 in the culturally German Gottschee area. Czörnig estimated the total Gottschee German population in 1878, accounting for population growth and men working away from home, to be about 25,000. —Wikipedia

Joseph and Juliana gave birth to the following children: Adolph Joseph (b. 1907-02-11); Ernest (b. 1912-01-02); Herman Henry (b. 1914-03-29). By 1916 Joseph and Juliana had moved to Michigan where they had three more children: Alexander (b. 1916-07-17); Mary Teresa (b. 1918-12-09); Josephine Margaret (b. 1921-03-15); John Bernard (b. 1922-12-05); and Ida (b. 1924).

The only information I've been able to discover about Joseph in La Salle is that he was a miner and was injured in an accident.

SDTP 1910-05-25 p. 8: Another case resulting from the accident at the Oglesby Coal Co.'s mine was started in the circuit court at Ottawa yesterday by Duncan, Doyle and O'Conor on behalf of Edward Verschmere of this city. The amount of the suit is $30,000, the same as in the cases of Edward and Donald Lathrop and Joseph Urbanc, which were filed last week.

Coal Mines (B. H. Rose, 1910) had this to say about the Oglesby Coal Co.: "Oglesby Coal Co., Oglesby, operates Oglesby mine at Oglesby. VEIN No. 3. Thickness 3 ft. 8 in. Shaft. Pick mine. Daily capacity 1000 tons. Trade name 'Oglesby Third Vein'."

According to *Fourth Report: Bureau of Labor Statistics: Industrial Accidents in Illinois for the Year Ending December 31, 1910* (1911, Springfield, p. 132) the accident occurred 1910-02-01 and involved Donald Lathrop, 21, Ed. Verscheuse, 35, Dan Baldowski, 30, Joe. Urbanc, 45, and Ed. Lathrop, 45.

Bloomington Pantagraph 1911-04-28 p. 2: Donald Lathrop Given $10,500 for Injuries Received In Coal Mine.

Streator, Ill., April 27—(Special.)—All records in La Salle county were broken this morning when the damage case of Donald Lathrop vs. the Oglesby Coal Company on trial at Ottawa was settled, the sum of $10,500 being awarded the plaintiff, who was injured in February, 1910, in the defendant company's mine at Oglesby. The attorneys for the two parties agreed on the sum mentioned after the plaintiff and several others had testified.

It is understood that the young man who has been awarded such heavy damages will eventually submit to an operation for the amputation of a leg. The next largest settlement ever secured in a civil suit in this county was the case of John Huling against the Mathieson & Hegler Zinc Company, the amount

awarded to the plaintiff being $8,000.

SDTP 1911-05-25 p. 1: MINER HURT AT OGLESBY COAL COMPANY'S MINE AWARDED BIG DAMAGES

A broken left leg was valued at $8,300 by a jury in Judge Eldredge's court this morning, a verdict for that amount having been returned in the Urbanc case. This case went to the jury yesterday afternoon, when the attorneys for the defendant company announced that they did not care to argue the case. The jury returned a verdict this morning. Urbanc sued for $30,000. It is said that the jury agreed immediately on the guilt of the company but when the vote was taken on the amount of the damages there was a wide range of opinion. It is said that the vote showed that some jurors favored giving Urbanc only $1,000 while others favored giving him $30,000. Considerable time was spent by the jury in arriving at the amount of the verdict. Soon after the verdict was returned a motion was filed by the attorneys for the defense for a new trial.

Urbanc was in a cage at the Oglesby Coal Co. mine to be lowered into the mine to go to work. As the cage shot downward the engineer lost control of it and Urbanc and the other miners dropped at such a rapid rate of speed that all were injured when the cage struck the bottom.

Only a few weeks ago Donald Lathrop, who was in the cage with Urbanc, was given judgment against the company in the sum of $10,500, and there are two more cases to be tried.

SDTP 1911-11-02 p. 7: OGLESBY COAL COMPANY MUST PAY $6,400 FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Edward Lathrop, of La Salle, was yesterday given judgment by agreement against the Oglesby Coal Co. for $6,400. Last April Donald Lathrop, his son, was given a judgment against the same company for $10,500. These judgments were for personal injuries received by father and son in the mine of the Oglesby Coal Co. at Oglesby in February, 1910.

The two men were employed as miners and one morning while they were in the cage being lowered into the mine for the day's work the hoistman lost control of the hoister and the cage dropped to the bottom at a furious rate of speed. There were several on the cage, but the two Lathrops probably were more seriously injured than the others. Donald Lathrop suffered a fracture of the femur bone near the hip. The bone refused to knit, and after several operations the young man was left without the use of the leg. Edward Lathrop, the father, suffered broken bones in both feet to such an extent that he will be a cripple the remainder of his life.

After the jury had been secured in the young man's case last April and after he had given his testimony, the attorneys reached an agreement, and the coal company paid him $10,500. Since that time the attorneys have been trying to reach an agreement as to the amount to be paid to the father. Yesterday attorneys

for both parties appeared before Judge Eldredge and directed that judgment be entered against the company in favor of Edward Lathrop for $6,400. The Lathrops were represented by Duncan, Doyle & O'Connor.

Of note is the fact that Joseph Urbanc's $8,300 award (if he received that sum in the end) was the second largest ever made in La Salle county at that time. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index inflation calculator, $8,300 in 1911 was the equivalent of about $272,000 today. I don't know the nature of his injuries, but when Joseph completed a draft registration card in 1918, he (or someone) answered "no" to the question "Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified?"

According to information provided by Shirley Gagne (daughter of Michael Vincent) and JoAnn Kevek (grand-daughter of Joseph), the family initially went to Ohio before settling in DePue, IL. Joseph was offered 40* acres of land in Bark River, Michigan, in exchange for his home in DePue. His wife was against it but he made the deal anyway. The land was mostly trees and they worked day and night to clear it. It was very rough and they didn't have enough money to continue, so in the meantime Joseph and his son, Adolph went to Iron Mountain to work in the mines for money. When able, they went back to Bark River to farm the land.

*The Escanaba city directories from 1918 to 1937 list the farm as 80 acres.

Until about 1900 Michigan was the leading state in iron ore production. At about that time the shipments from the newly developed Mesabi range in Minnesota had increased in volume to such an extent that Michigan dropped to second place, which position it has held ever since. ...

[T]he mining valuations comprise nearly 25% of the total valuation of the entire Upper Peninsula and almost 50% of the valuation of Dickinson, lron, Gogebic, and Marquette Counties. ...

Approximately 8,500 men were employed at the mines during 1930, earning an average annual wage of about $1,400. Since the entire population of the cities and villages near which the mines are located is less than 70,000, it is readily apparent that the industry is vitally important to the future of the districts in which it is located.

Production and Value of Minerals and Mineral Products in Michigan 1927 to 1931 and Prior Years (1933)

According to the *Escanaba Daily Press* (EDP), the family came to

Michigan in 1915. Joseph's draft registration card, dated 1918-09-12, recorded his permanent home address as Bark River, Delta county. The 1920 census sets the stage and introduces the cast of characters for the next half century, showing the Bark River township farmstead of Joseph and Juliana Urbanc next door to that of Andrew and Lucy Mroczkowski, and just down the road from that of John and Alice Heim. The 1930 census found the Urbanc family in Iron Mountain City, Dickinson County, where he and eldest son Adolph were working in an iron mine, while second son Ernest worked in the Von Pratten-Fox Lumber Co. lumber mill. 1934-02-15 Juliana died of pulmonary tuberculosis. Three months later, Ernest entered the Order of Preachers (Dominican Order) and took the name Brother Mannes. In 1961, the EDP claimed the family returned to Bark River from Iron Mountain in 1934. If true, the move presumably was driven by the closure of the mine, but one has to wonder why they waited until 1934.

> The year 1932 marked the depth of the depression and the lowest point in mineral production in Michigan since complete statistics covering all minerals and mineral products have been published. Although production of nearly all minerals and mineral products dropped rapidly from the 1929 peak to the 1932 bottom, the decline of the iron ore and copper mining industries during those years was most marked, as these industries dropped from a combined total value of $ 80,000,000 in 1929 to $ 6,000,000 in 1932.
>
> In 1932, the bottom year of the depression, shipments of iron ore were at their lowest since 1875. Following 1932 business was on the upturn but demand for iron ore was not steady and accumulations of excess stocks of ore at furnaces and lower Lake ports resulted. Shipments fell off about 70 percent in 1938 but mining was also curtailed to prevent the accumulation of excessive stocks at the mines.
>
> *Mineral Industries of Michigan 1934 to 1938 and Prior Years*, O. Floyd Poindexter (Lansing, 1940)

In 1932, the only active iron mine in Iron Mountain was the Chapin, but the depression hit the industry hard. In 1931, the Chapin mine had shipped nearly half the amount of ore it had shipped the year before.

> *The Bessemer Herald* 1932-07-29 p. 8:
>
> Iron Mountain—Operations at the Chapin mine will be suspended August 1 by the Oliver Iron Mining Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, it was stated by George C. Eisele, superintendent for the Oliver company on Menominee and Marquette ranges.
>
> About 450 men are affected by the shutdown. The pumps, however, will not

be pulled until December 31 to give the fee owners opportunity to inspect and survey the property, with the possibility that some other company may take over its operation.

It is authoritatively reported that there is known ore reserve in the Chapin of approximately 800,000 tons, with such other possible reserves as have not been revealed by exploration.

Closing down of the Chapin been hastened by several years because of the depression. In all of its immense holdings, the Oliver company is operating only three mines: the one here, the Riverton at Iron River, and the Pioneer in Ely, Minn. Conditions reached a point where it was believed advisable to suspend operations at the Chapin.

It was just about a year ago that the Oliver also gave up its lease on the Aragon mine in Norway and pulled the pumps.

The Chapin mine has been one of the largest underground producers in the history of the industry. It is owned by the Chapin estate and was first opened in 1879. Since that year its annual production has run as high as a million tons and its list of employes topped the 2,000 mark. In all, the total production has been 27,000,000 tons, although in recent years the output has been reduced to less than half a million tons and the payroll likewise cut.

If eventually the pumps are pulled it will leave the city of Iron Mountain facing a new problem, that of finding a source of water supply. The mine pumps about 3,000,000 gallons of water daily, part of this being piped to Lake Antoine to replenish the city water supply, and the remainder being emptied into sewer creek. If the pumps are pulled, the city's only alternative will be to go to the river. Closing down the property will also take a large slice of the city's assessment roll.

In 1937, there were 284 single-tract farms in Bark River.* Their mean size was 76.7 acres, and their median was 72. At 80 acres, the Urbanc farm was slightly larger than the average. The mean assessed valuation was $1,338, and the median was $950. Among the 45 farms of 80 acres, the mean assessed valuation was $1,227, and the median was $1,100. At $650, the Urbanc farm was significantly below the average, although this figure hadn't changed since 1922, so perhaps the farm was due for a reassessment.

*Delta County Farmers Directory, pp. 331–388, in *Polk's Escanaba and Gladstone (Delta County, Mich.) City Directory 1937*, (R. L. Polk & Co. Milwaukee, Wis.).

1938-02-06 the EDP reported that Adolph Urbanc, Bark River, was admitted suffering from burns about the hands and face received in a gasoline explosion while filling the tank of a tractor at the I. Stephenson plant in Wells (a suburb of Escanaba). The I. Stephenson Co. was a large

lumber company. Adolph and Mary Amelia Straulin married 1938-06-02 in Iron Mountain, MI. The marriage license recorded his residence as Bark River and occupation as farmer. One week later, Mary Teresa married her neighbor, John Frederick Heim, Jr.

The 1940 census shows Joseph, Alex, John, and Ida next door to Adolph and Mary. The Heims were two doors down. Michael Vincent and Margaret were a bit further down the road. Joseph, Alex, and John were farmers; Adolph was a piece work cutter in a logging camp. And Michael was a laborer at roadwork. However, Adolph's draft registration card, dated 1940-10-16, recorded his employer as I. Stephenson Co., Sands, Marquette, MI.

Herman's draft registration card of the same date recorded his address as Champion, Marquette county, MI, and his employer as [illegible] McCormick in the McCormick Building, Chicago, IL.

1941-10-20 Alexander enlisted in the U. S. Army Air Corps, followed by brother John 1942-11-11. The EDP 1943-08-16 reported Pfc Alex Urbanc was in New Guinea, and Aviation Cadet John Urbanc was stationed at Santa Ana, CA airbase pre-flight school after completing a college course at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. 1944-05-23 the newspaper reported John had been commissioned a pilot in U. S. Army Air Force.

1944-06-10 Herman, now residing in Green Bay, WI at 218 N. Madison St., and employed by the Kewaunee shipbuilding co., married Dorothy Jane Gillis. In August he began working for the Chicago and North Western Railroad as a material handler. 1944-08-31 the EDP reported Cpl. Alexander Urbanc was home on leave after serving two and a half years overseas. He was with the Fifth Air Force in New Guinea.

> *Escanaba Daily Press* 1944-09-08: Atlantic City, N.J.—Technician, Fifth Grade, Alexander Urbanc of Bark River, Mich., has reported to the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 here, after 29 months of service overseas in the Southwest Pacific theater of war. Cpl. Urbanc was an ammunitions worker while overseas. He wears the Good Conduct ribbon, the Presidential citation, the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with two battle stars and the American Defense ribbon. Before he leaves the redistribution station for his next air force assignment, Cpl. Urbanc will be examined by doctors and interviewed by personnel specialists to determine where he can best fit in the AAF set-up and aid the war effort.

Alex was discharged from the Army 1945-09-22 and returned to Bark

River. As of October 1944, John was stationed at Lemoore Field, CA, but I can find no other information about his activities or whereabouts during the remainder of the war. He was discharged with the rank of First Lieutenant 1946-07-04, and three months later was tending bar in Nanticoke, PA, where he and Casmiera F. Stubedia were married. Casmiera's mother, Mary, was the sister of Andrew Mroczkowski, the Urbanc's neighbor back in Bark River township (EDP 1961-05-25).

After the war, Adolph and Alex settled down to producing milk and growing potatoes. 1952-10-31 the EDP reported Alex was one of a number of veterans studying scientific farming in a four-year, on-the-farm training program under the GI Bill. In 1955, they had a herd of 35 dairy cows (EDP 1955-07-15). In spring of 1955, an observational plot was planted in cooperation with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to test new pasture crops. In 1959, the farm hosted one of four oat demonstration plots planted in Delta county (EDP 1959-05-15). At the same time, the 1956 Escanaba city directory listed Alex as an employee of the Harnischfeger Corp. In early 1961, Adolph completed a short course on soils arranged by the Delta County Extension service and presented to farmers by an Upper Peninsula crops and soils special instructor at the Flat Rock School (EDP 1961-02-11). Over the years, Adolph served as director of the Artificial Breeding Association (1949), chairman of the Delta county advisory committee of the Farmers Home Administration (1957), delegate to the Lion's Club convention (1958), and leader of the Boy Scouts.

Escanaba Daily Press 1961-08-25: Brothers Run Dairy Farms On Planned Expansion Basis

There are not only two Urbanc brothers, but they operate two farms and they do it so well that one of them was selected as the luncheon stop on the 2nd Upper Peninsula Farm Management Tour arranged Aug. 9 in Delta County by the Michigan State University Extension Service.

The Urbanc Brothers are Adolph and Alex and they operate two 120 acre farms four miles south and one and a half miles east of Bark River. The farm is primarily a dairy operation operated by the brothers on a partnership basis. Alex, a bachelor, also has a full time job at the Harnischfeger Corp. plant in Escanaba. Thus the farm has a labor equivalent of 1½ men for the operation.

The brothers' father acquired 80 acres of land at Bark River after moving from Illinois in 1915 and he farmed it until 1924. The family moved to Iron Mountain then and Urbanc worked in the iron mines. Son Adolph also worked in the mines part of this period. They returned to the farm in 1934 and Adolph operated the

farm with his father until 1942, when he took over total operation. He purchased an additional 40 acres in 1943.

The partnership between the brothers began in 1947 when the additional 120 acre farm was acquired. Alex began keeping detailed farm records as part of his veteran's on-the-farm training program, reports Dr. Charles Beer, MSU farm economist. He has continued this operation and the brothers have good records of farm operation from 1947 to the present.

Alex not only puts in a regular 8 hour shift as a welder at the Harnischfeger plant, but he uses his skill as a welder in building and maintaining machinery for the farm operation. "Hardly a day goes by that we don't use the shop," says Alex.

The brothers are members of a family of 5 boys and 3 girls. The girls [Mary Teresa, Josephine, Ida] are married and living in San Diego, Calif., and the boys are in Green Bay [Herman], Chicago [Ernest], and Pennsylvania [John].

The buildings on one farm consist of a house which is rented, a tool shed, silo, and a barn used to house young dairy stock. The other farm has a 34×74 foot dairy barn built in 1939, a new house built by the family from 1947 to 1952, (the old house was recently razed) and a modern farm show and machine shed 31×50 feet built in 1959.

Crops usually consist of about 8 acres of corn for silage, 60 acres of oats, and about 160 acres of hay and pasture. Much of the pasturing is carried out on a rotation pasturing basis. The brothers usually have some hay and oats to sell each year and some years they sell clover seed.

Drainage is an important part of the cropping program and the farm is a member of the Soil Conservation District and has followed recommended drainage practices.

The livestock program is grade Holstein dairy herd now milking 29 cows and with 35 replacement heifers, some of which are for sale and some for building the herd. The brothers were milking 16 cows in 1947 and plan to expand to 60 cows for 1962.

They have done some owner sampler testing and have a good record of dairy operation. They sold 155 tons of milk in 1960, about 10,700 per cow and the have been using artificial breeding service for 13 years. Milk is sold to the Frigo plant for cheese manufacture. Their butterfat test is about 3.7 per cent.

Their dairy herd ration consists of 1,350 pounds of oats, 200 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of linseed meal, 100 pounds of 32 per cent dairy supplement, and 10 gallons of molasses. Grain is fed on the basis of milk production and is fed the year around. All the heifer calves are raised and the bull calves are vealed. The Urbancs plan to remodel their milk house for bulk handling, to modify the barn to provide space for more cows, and they'll purchase more land if it is available at the right price. They borrow money on a short term basis from a bank once in a while and say "We don't like to borrow unless we have to."

[Photo] Alex Urbanc works in the farm records room, one of the most used

rooms in the Urbanc brothers new family home. Alex attends a GI School for vocational agriculture training and he learned to keep farm records and has done the brothers' accounting ever since. (MSU Photo)

[Photo] The Urbancs explain to the U. P. Farm Management Tour audience how they operate their two 120 acre farms. From left: Alex, Mrs. [Amelia] Adolph Urbanc, her daughter, Mary Lou, and Adolph Urbanc. "My sister [JoAnn Marie] and I like living on the farm, but not for a career," said Mary Lou. "I'd like to go to college and major in math, with one science minor." (Daily Press Photo)

In 1965, Ernest died at 53.

Brother Mannes Urbanc, O.P.

Born in De Pue, Illinois, of immigrant parents on January 2, 1912, Brother Mannes was educated in the public schools of Bark River and Iron Mountain, Michigan. He received the habit of the Order at the Dominican House of Studies, River Forest, Illinois, and there made his profession as a coöperator brother on May 23, 1934. He was first assigned to Fenwick High School, Oak Park, Illinois, where he served as engineer and janitor. In March, 1946, he was transferred to the recently erected Priory of St. Pius in Chicago, where he became responsible for general maintenance as well as fulfilling the duties of engineer. With the acquisition of the convent of the Good Shepherd in Dubuque, Iowa, as a temporary house of theology, Brother Mannes there served with distinction from 1950 to 1955 when he returned to St. Pius in Chicago, and where he labored until his death on December 4, 1965. His body was buried in the Dominican plot in All Saints Cemetery, Des Plaines, Illinois.
http://www.domcentral.org/people/ProvinceObituaries1941-2020.pdf

The *Green Bay Press Gazette* of 1966-02-24 reported a fire in Herman's home that becomes ominous with knowledge of his brother John's later death.

Green Bay Press Gazette 1966-02-24 p. 3:

Falling Power Line Causes Fire, Disrupts Electricity in Howard

A Village of Howard home was damaged by fire this morning when branches from a fallen tree snapped a high wire and caused an overload in the electrical wiring of the house. The fire started when circuit breakers apparently failed to work and the overload blew a fuse box in the basement of the Herman Urbanc residence, 2436 Glendale Ave. The flames were discovered by Mrs. Urbanc, who was washing dishes when she smelled smoke. She said she knew the power had gone off when her radio stopped playing about 8 a.m. She said she spotted smoke coming through the floor of a bathroom, then went to the basement where

she saw flames along a wall where the fuse box was located. The flames climbed the basement wall and gutted a storage room directly above the area where the fire started. The rest of the house, including several upstairs rooms, received smoke damage. The walls and ceilings in all the rooms were blackened by smoke.

Brown County police officer Jack Nagel said the fire apparently started when the branches fell across power lines that cross Highway 41-141 and run along Glendale Avenue. ...

Power in the Howard homes west of Highway 41-141 was knocked out, but no other homes besides the Urbanc residence were damaged, according to Nagel.

Urbanc was at work and his three children were at school when the fire broke out. Howard volunteer firemen kept the flames from spreading throughout the house.

Firemen and the Urbancs were unable to give an estimate of the damage.

In 1967, Joseph died at 90. Unfortunately, issues of the *Escanaba Daily Press* from that year are not online, so I can't quote his obituary. According to the Social Security Death Index his last residence was Peshtigo, WI. I don't know what he was doing there, halfway between Escanaba and Green Bay. According to Shirley Gagne, Joseph was buried in Iron Mountain (probably beside Julia), but later moved to Bark River Township cemetery.

In 1970, Herman died at 56.

Green Bay Press Gazette 1970-10-15 p. 40:

Herman H. Urbanc, 56, 2436 Glendale Ave., Village of Howard, died Tuesday evening at his home following a heart attack. Mr. Urbanc was store keeper for Paper Converting Machine Co., and was a member of U.A.W. Local 1102. Survivors are his wife, Dorothy; one son, John, at home; two daughters, Carol, at home; Mrs. James (Lois) Le Mere, Village of Howard; three brothers, Adolph and Alex, both of Bark River, Mich.; John, Pennsylvania; three sisters, Mrs. George Nokes, Mrs. Edward Manning, and Mrs. Joseph Ziegler, all of San Diego, Calif.

At Blaney Funeral Home, 1521 Shawano Ave., after 2 p.m. today. Wake service 2 tonight. Funeral 10 a.m. Friday, St. John the Baptist Church, with the Rev. Emil Helfrich, O.M.I. officiating. Burial at Fort Howard Cemetery.

Escanaba Daily Press 1970-10-14 p. 35:

Herman Urbanc, 56, of 1436 Glenview Ave., Green Bay died suddenly at 7 p.m. on Friday. He was born in March of 1914 in [DePue], Ill. and came to Bark River in 1915, residing there until 1943. Mr. Urbanc was married to the former Dorothy Gillis of Green Bay June 10, 1944. He was employed as a carpenter. He is

survived by his widow; two daughters, Mrs. James Le Mere of Green Bay and Carol, at home; one son, John, at home; three brothers, Alex and Adolph of Bark River and John of Nanticicoke, Pa.; three sisters, Mrs. George Nokes of Spring Valley, Calif., Mrs. Ida Manning of San Diego, Calif., and Mrs. Joseph Ziegler of Campo, Calif.

Funeral services will be conducted at 10 a.m. Friday at St. Rita's Church in Green Bay and burial will be in the Fort Howard Cemetery.

In 1980, Adolph died at 77. Again, issues of the *Escanaba Daily Press* which might have included an obituary are missing. According to Shirley Gagne, the farm was sold when Adolph and Mary died, but their daughter JoAnn still owns acreage nearby. Adolph and Mary are buried at Gardens of Rest in Wells, MI, near Escanaba.

In 1998, John died at 75. Two years prior, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary, the Wilkes-Barre, PA *Times-Leader* had published the following article.

Mr. and Mrs. John Urbanc of Lake Silkworth, Lehman Township, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Oct. 30, 1996.

Originally of Bark River, Mich., Mr. Urbanc owned and operated Urbanc's Gas Station, Lake Silkworth, for nearly 25 years. During World War II, he served as a first lieutenant and P-38 fighter pilot with the U.S. Army Air Corps in the European Theater.

Born Casmiera Stubedia in West Nanticoke, Plymouth Township, Kay Urbanc owned Kay's Beauty Shop, Nanticoke.

The Urbancs were married in 1946 by the late Rev. Poplowski in Holy Trinity Church, Nanticoke. Attendants were Jean Stubedia and the late Jack Mroczkowski. Following a reception at Hil-Stan Restaurant, owned by the uncle of the bride, Berwick, they spent their honeymoon in the Pocono Manor.

The couple has one daughter, Mrs. John (Carol) Astell of Cochranville.

Citizens Voice 1998-02-02 p. 6:

John Urbanc, 75, of Lake Silkworth was found dead Sunday afternoon after a fire destroyed his home at the lake.

Firefighters found his body in the kitchen.

Urbanc had started the Lake Silkworth Volunteer Fire Department more than 50 years ago.

The Times Tribune 1998-02-03 p. 13:

LUZERNE COUNTY—A Lake Silkworth man suffered a heart attack before his home was consumed by fire, according to Luzerne County Deputy Coroner

Curtis Swanson. The body of John Urbanc, 75, of 243 Lake Side Drive, was found in his kitchen Sunday afternoon when firefighters responded to the scene. State police at Wyoming said the blaze began in the basement, but have not yet determined the cause.

Citizens Voice 1998-02-03 p. 34:

John B. Urbanc, 75, RR 2 Hunlock Creek, Lake Silkworth, died Sunday at home.

He was born Dec. 25, 1922, in Bark River, Mich., son of the late Joseph and Julia Urbanc, and was a member of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Lake Silkworth.

A resident of Lake Silkworth for the last 55 years, Mr. Urbanc owned and operated Urbanc's Service Station, Lake Silkworth, for 30 years. He was last employed by Hillman Service Co., Kingston, for 10 years, retiring 13 years ago. He was an Army Air Force veteran of World War II, serving as a [1st] Lieutenant. Mr. Urbanc was a state champion horseshoe pitcher and was instrumental in founding the Lake Silkworth Volunteer Fire Co. He also volunteered for the Luzerne County Fair.

His wife, the former Casmiera (Kay) Stubedia, died Nov. 25, 1997. Brothers Herman, Adolph, Alex, and Mannes; sisters, Mary Heim and Josephine Ziegler, also preceded him in death.

Surviving are daughter, Carol, Cochranville; sister, Ida Manning, San Diego, Calif.

Mass of Christian Burial will be held Friday at 10 in Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church. Private interment will be held in Indiantown Gap National Cemetery, Anneville. There will be no calling hours.

Memorial contributions may be made to Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, RR 2 Box 290, Hunlock Creek, PA 18621.

Citizens Voice 1998-02-25 p. 25:

John Urbanc Was a Wonderful Friend

The past week has been a sad time for Luzerne County Fair volunteers who knew John Urbanc. The fair just celebrated its 35th anniversary and John was there before then. He helped clear the land that the fair now calls home. John was instrumental in acquiring the horseshoe pitching building from a friend in Philadelphia. He also acquired the heater that heats the building, so they can throw horseshoes in the winter. He also helped build the horseshoe courts on the grounds. John won the state tournament in his class in 1977. He loved to play horseshoes so much that he had a practice court in his back yard, and many a quiet summer night, you would hear the clanging of horseshoes as John would be practicing in this back yard.

He was the kind of person who would help a neighbor fix a furnace or sharpen lawn mower blades. He would take the time to help a child fix a flat tire

on a bike or help a teenager fix his snowmobile.

The Luzerne County Fair and all its volunteers and friends are sadly going to miss a wonderful friend and member of our family.

—Marie Dietz, for the Luzerne County Fair

About Joseph and Julia's three daughters, I have found virtually no information. All of them ended up in San Diego, California, eventually. Josephine married in Los Angeles in 1948 and remarried in San Diego in 1952. Ida married a Marine in San Diego sometime before the census taker found her on 1950-04-10. Mary remarried in San Diego in 1963. All three died in the San Diego area.

Andrew B. Urbanc (b. 1880-12-24; d. 1965-04-22)

Andrew Urbanc and Rosalija Pelko* (b. 1889-08-27; d. 1958-05-20) obtained a La Salle county marriage license 1911-08-08. Andrew and Rose gave birth to the following children: Rose M. (b. 1912-11-06); Charles Andrew (b. 1916-01-28); Dorothy (b. ~1920); Anne B. (b. 1927-11-14); and Florence (b. 1927-11-14). By 1915 Joseph was residing at 1031 Fourth St., where he remained until his death.

*Rosalija's parents are listed as Anton Pelko and Mary Jerovec on the marriage license, but in the register of birth at Škocjan pri Novem mestu her mother is recorded as Marija Jeruc and no father is named: her birth is marked "illegitimate." Maria Jeruc of Hrastulje #23, Škocjan, married Anton Pelko of Zloganje #13, Škocjan on 1894-05-21.

As the list below reveals, he worked primarily as a coal miner.

Year	Occupation	Employer
1920	miner	coal mine
1918	coal miner	Illinois Zinc Co. Mine
1924	laborer	
1926	miner	
1928	miner	
1930	laborer	
1930	furnace man	Peru Plow & Wheel Co.
1932	miner	Union Coal Co.
1935	miner	Union Coal Co.
1937	laborer	
1938	miner	Union Coal Co.
1940	miner	coal

1940	miner	Union Coal Co.
1942	laborer	
1945	miner	Union Coal Co.
1948	miner	United Coal

According to sources I have not been able to locate, on 1917-10-11 Andrew too was the victim of a mining accident (Mining Accidents, 1869-1973. Western History/Genealogy Central Library, Denver, CO, Public Library).

Andrew and Rose gave birth to five children. All married and remained in the La Salle area. I've been unable to find any information about Dorothy, except that she married a man named William O'Keefe and had a daughter named Judith. Florence entered the Cadet Nurse Corps 1945-08-20 at St. Mary's Hospital in La Salle, and graduated 1948-09-07.

> The United States Cadet Nurse Corps fulfilled two functions. It offered a means of recruiting new student nurses and it provided financial inducements to schools to increase student enrollments. Through the Corps, hospitals without schools of nursing were provided with more nursing services by affiliations and the use of senior cadets. As a result of this distribution, hospitals with nursing schools were able to take more students. Programs of education were accelerated in all schools participating in the Corps. ...
>
> Allotments to schools covered maintenance, tuition, books, fees, uniforms, insignia, and monthly stipends of $15 and $20 to students during the Pre-Cadet and Junior Cadet periods respectively. The Pre-Cadet period covers the first 9 months of nurse education; the next 15 to 21 months are known as the Junior Cadet period. A Senior Cadet period of 4 to 6 months was provided for students in States requiring 36 months for registration.
>
> The winter uniforms worn by Cadet nurses off duty consists of gray wool suit and matching topcoat, both with scarlet epaulets, silver buttons, and silver lapel pins. The summer uniform is of gray and white striped cotton with scarlet epaulets, and a raincoat of water-repellent fabric. High on the left sleeve of the uniform is worn the Corps insignia: a silver Maltese cross on a red field. The insignia of the Public Health Service appears on the buttons and lapels, and the Public Health Service cap device is worn on the beret.
>
> *Annual Report of the United States Public Health Service 1944*, Federal Security Agency

The 1951 La Salle city directory listed Florence as a nurse at St. Mary's Hospital, but she married later that year and was not listed again as a nurse until 1958.

Michael Urbanc (b. 1874-09-29; d. 1918-10-20)

I've found so little information on Michael Urbanc that I will include it in the section below on Frančiška Potočar.

II. POTOČAR

We have ship's manifests documenting all three Potočar sisters' arrival in the United States.

1905-11-05 Franciska Potokar, 18, sailed from Le Havre, France, aboard the S.S. *Californie*, arriving at the port of New York 1905-11-18. Her final destination was a friend named Antonia Oklesen at 1043 2nd Street in La Salle, IL. Four other Slovenian passengers were destined for the same address, although their friend was named Martin Oklesen. I've been unable to find any evidence of an Antonia Oklesen ever living in La Salle, but the 1905–1906 city directory does list a Martin and Mary Okleshen at 1043 2nd—practically next door to the Urbanc brothers at 1031 2nd. All five of the passengers aboard the *Californie* headed for 1043 2nd were coming from either Podljuben (Frančiška Potočar's hometown) or Prapreče, (Martin Okleshen's hometown), 11 miles distant. Martin's wife, Mary Oberstar, was also from Podljuben. Martin had probably emigrated sometime in 1895 or 1896 and Mary had followed with most of the children in 1898. The 1900 census shows they were running a boarding house for new immigrants: four Austrian boarders were residing in the house in addition to the Okleshen family.

Anna Potočar arrived at the port of New York 1906-12-01 aboard the S.S. *Chemnitz*. Her destination was also 1043 2nd, La Salle, Ill., where she meant to join Frančiška Urbanc. She was accompanied by Marža Pirc, 20, also from Podljuben, likely one of her grandmother's relations.

Maria Potočar arrived at the port of New York 1907-08-12 aboard the S.S. *La Bretagne*. Again, her destination was 1043 2nd, La Salle, Ill., where she meant to join Frančiška Urbanc. Presumably, the newlywed Michael and Frančiška Urbanc were residing there in 1906–1907.

Michael and Frances Urbanc, 1906–1918

1906-01-03, forty-six days after she arrived, Frančiška Potočar and Michael Urbanč applied for a marriage license and were married by Rev. A. P. Podgoršek 1906-01-08.* Michael was 31, Frances just short of 19. One of the witnesses was his brother, Andrew Urbanc; the other name is difficult to decipher, but looks like "Ana Butara." The 1905 city directory lists a Miss Annie Butora, domestic, at 1102 1st, two blocks from the Urbanc's 1905 residence at 1031 2nd.

*A contemporary immigrant from Croatia later reminisced: "It didn't take long for my friends to locate a suitable husband for me and, after a five-day acquaintance, just before Christmas, Mike Chutich and I were married. We lived with three other couples in a big log cabin, and slept in the upper bunk." *Footsteps Through Time*, Irene Planinsek Odorizzi (Washington Landmark Tours, 1978) p. 72.

Their first child, Franciska, was born 1908-05-19. She was still alive when Michael filed his petition for naturalization 1913-03-10, but apparently died sometime afterwards. Four more children were born: Michael Vincent (b. 1909-08-03), John Joseph (b. 1912-01-07), Mary "Mitzi" (b. 1914-09-18), and Rose Agnes (b. 1916-09-20).

1918-09-12 a draft registration card was filled out by or for "Michael Urbnch." The signature at the bottom reads "Maik Urbank," suggesting that the person who signed the card was not the person who filled it out. Urbanč, pronounced with a Háček, no doubt sounded like "Urbanch" to the clerk or whoever filled out the card. The date of birth stated is 1873-09-29, which contradicts the stated age of 43. The birth year is also wrong (the correct year was 1874). The rest of the information is as follows: Address: 235 Crosat. Nearest relative: Frances Urbnch. Occupation: kiln tender at Illinois Zinc Co. This was probably our Michael Urbanc, but I can't be completely certain.

Two months later Michael Urbanc was dead, possibly a victim of the influenza epidemic.* "During the last three months of 1918, 107 in La Salle died as a result of influenza" (*Sketch*). Michael Urbanc is buried in Saint Vincent Cemetery, La Salle, Illinois, block 89, lot 15 west, grave 7 (FAG). The gravestone appears to bear the Slovene inscription:

MICHAEL URBANC
UMER
DNE 20 OKT 1918
44 LET

which means:

Michael Urbanc
died
on 20 October 1918
age 44

*Michael's grandson, Kenneth Urbanc, has confirmed the cause of death was influenza.

Marija/Mary Potočar (b. 1892-03-12; d. 1944-11-12)

Marija/Mary Potočar married a coal miner named Vincent J. Klanšek (b. 1882-01-15; d. 1971-12-11) 1909-02-08 in La Salle. Between 1912 and 1919 they gave birth to four children. Mary died 1944.

Anna Potočar (b. 1889-07-21; d. 1979-05-15)

1910-02-01 Anna Potočar married Matthew Zoran (b. 1886-08-15; d. 1943-03-17) in La Salle. Between 1910 and 1918 they gave birth to five children. At some point—probably 1912 or 1913—they moved a few miles west to the village of DePue, in Bureau County, where most of them remained. In 1920, Matt was operating a soft drink parlor.

Bureau County Tribune 1923-03-16 p. 1: SHERIFF SEIZES TRUCK LOAD OF BOOZE IN RAID

DePue Soft Drink Dispenser Given Heavy Fine and Jail Sentence for First Violation of Liquor Law.

Sheriff Harry Mills and State's Attorney Johnson made another drive upon violators of the prohibition laws the latter part of last week, and made a number of arrests in DePue.

Adam Morgan, who was arrested Friday, following a raid, plead guilty in the County Court and was fined $500 and costs and sentenced to serve 60 days in the county jail. It was Morgan's first offense. The officers found in his place a quart of whiskey and some wine.

Matt Zoran, of DePue, was also caught in the net Friday. At his place the officers found so much liquor that they had to send a truck back after it on Saturday morning. The haul included 7 bottles of wine, 1 jug of grape mash, 3 barrels and half a dozen kegs of grape wine. They also confiscated a grape press. Zoran is out on bail pending his preliminary hearing.

When the officers returned to DePue after the liquor on Saturday they raided

a number of other places. They got a bottle of wine at Eli Gol's soft drink parlor in White City. At Paul Bosnic's place they got a bottle of bitter. John Blatck, operator of the Green Front, saw them coming and got away with his stock out the back door. In a shack on the water front, occupied by L. Stalder and V. Saltzman, they found a 5 gallon jug of wine and a quart bottle of wine.

Matt plead guilty and paid a $374 fine. For the 1930 and 1940 censuses he described his occupation as a private trucker.

Bureau County Tribune 1943-03-26 p. 3: Matthew Zoran, 56, of DePue, was killed March 17 when the truck he was driving figured in a collision with a passenger car and then crashed into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway overhead bridge on route 6, a short distance east of Spring Valley.

In addition to being a truck driver, Mr. Zoran operated a tavern in DePue.

Zoran was traveling eastward at the time and his truck sideswiped a westbound car driven by Wilbur Wolf, of McNabb, while they were on the viaduct which leads over the Northwestern railway tracks. Zoran did not stop but proceeded eastward and when he reached the "Q" overhead span his truck suddenly swerved to the left and struck the north side of the structure. The pillars which support the overhead were damaged.

SDTP 1943-03-19 p. 7: Matthew Zoran, 56, of DePue was killed when his truck, driven at a high rate of speed, crashed against a viaduct of the Burlington railroad on U. S. Highway 6 near DePue. What caused the accident and one a short time before it, in which Zoran's truck sideswiped a coupe of Wilbur Wolf, 19, of McNabb, was not determined at an inquest conducted by Coroner Arthur A. Meyer of Seatonville. Wolf and two young women companions were not injured in the first accident. Stephen Kasmerczak, city garbage collector in Spring Valley, said his truck was parked at the side of the road when the fatal accident occurred. The Zoran truck swerved across the highway and struck the piling of the viaduct. Kasmerczak found Zoran unconscious and bleeding in the wrecked truck. He died soon afterward.

Anna died in 1979 in Chicago. She might have moved there to be with her daughter, Angela Elizabeth McGrail (b. 1916; d. 1995-10-19 Chicago). The date of birth on both Anna's and Mary's gravestone is 1892, but the birth register for the parish of Novo Mesto, Šmihel shows that Anna was born 1889-07-21.

Frances Urbanc and Joseph Anzlovar, 1919–1924

1919-04-24 the widow Frances Urbanc and a 38-year-old coal miner named Joseph Anzlovar applied for a marriage license. Joseph was born 1881-01-13 in Austria; the location appears as "Cubrca" or "Subrace," present-day Sobrače, Ivančna Gorica municipality, Slovenia. His name appears on a "list or manifest of alien immigrants" arriving from Bremen on the S.S. *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* at the port of New York 1900-08-29. He stated his final destination was Forest City, Pennsylvania,* where he intended to join his father. According to his obituary, he spent five years in Pennsylvania before coming to La Salle. The 1905–1906 La Salle city directory has a listing for Joseph Anzlovor [sic], so the timeline fits. However, I have found no evidence of the elder Anzlovar immigrating to the U.S. or residing in Forest City.

*"The Slovene colony in this city has developed very well. Among the first settlers were F. Skubic, F. Pucnik, M. Kofol, Z. Zaverl, M. Muhic and others. At first [settlers] came from Dolenjska and Notranjsko, later also, from Stajerska and the Primorje. They have been coming from 1886 until today. Currently, there are about 200 families and over 1,100 persons. At first they worked in the coal mines." *Amerika in Amerikanci* by Reverend J.M. Trunk (1912)

"In addition to Bethlehem, there are a few places with larger Slovene settlements also in eastern Pennsylvania (Forest City is the most important) [and] there are many places with Slovene settlements in western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Cannonsburgh, etc.)..." "Slovenian Settlements in the USA since 1870s till Present" by Matjaž Klemenčič and Milan Mrđenović in *The Changing Tide of Immigration and Emigration During the Last Three Centuries* ed. by Ingrid Muenstermann

The marriage license was issued to "Joseph Anzlovor" and "Franciska Urbanic" and the two were married 1919-05-04 by Rev. Frank Saloven, pastor of St. Roch's church. They had two children, Joseph Jr. (b. 1920-04-27; d. 1977-09-18) and Frances Josephine (1922-02-19; d. 1971-04-25). The 1920 census recorded Frances and her children residing at 136 La Harpe with her new husband. All bore the Anzlovar surname, although Joseph did not adopt the Urbanc children, as we will see.

1924-07-15 Frances Urbanc-Anzlovar died "after a brief illness" (La Salle *Daily Tribune*) at age 37. She was buried in St. Vincent's Cemetery in La Salle, Illinois, block 89, lot W15, grave 6.

When Michael Urbanc completed a registration card in 1942 he didn't know his mother's maiden name, a fact that suggests the orphans—who ranged in age from 8 to 15 at the time of their mother's death—knew or remembered relatively little about her.

In *Slovene Immigrants and their Descendants in North America: Faces of Identity* (p. 22), Nada Šabec writes:

> Finding themselves in a completely new environment, the early immigrants tended to settle together, forming segregated communities, where they could more or less function in their mother tongue and count on each other's support. This was initially on a purely informal level, but they soon realized that, in order to be better prepared for existential uncertainty and culture shock, they needed to organize formally as well. The three most important institutions in this respect were the so-called fraternal benefit societies, ethnic parishes and national homes.
>
> Fraternal benefit societies were in fact insurance companies which offered pension plans and assistance in cases of illness, unemployment, work accidents or death, but equally importantly, functioned as centers of the immigrants' social and cultural life.

For me, the only connections to my Slovene ancestry that persisted were 1) the potica my mother made on holidays from a recipe I presume she received from my father's relations, and 2) an unexpected annuity from a life insurance policy that my mother purchased from the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association when I was born.

III. URBANC

THE AMERICANS

Now we must attempt to follow the trail of the orphaned sons and daughters of Michael and Frances Urbanc, since, for whatever reason, Joseph Anzlovar decided not to raise any of them except his namesake, Joseph Jr. When Frances Urbanc-Anzlovar died on 1924-07-15, her sister Mary Klanšek had four children ranging in age from 5 to 12; her sister Anna Zoran had five children ranging in age from 6 to 14. Presumably, neither felt capable of taking in any of their orphaned nieces or nephews. Joseph Urbanc was in Michigan and Frank Urbanc was dead. In fact, Frank's widow, Mary, and youngest daughter, Angela, were living with the Anzlovar family (LCD 1924). The only Urbanc brother remaining in La Salle was Andrew.

1924-08-02 Andrew Urbanc petitioned the probate court of La Salle county to be appointed guardian of the minors, Rosie, 7, Mary, 9, John, 12, and Michael, 15, as well as of their estate: the amount due under an

insurance policy issued by the Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union upon the life of Frances Urbanc Anzlovar of $666.67. At the same time, Joseph Anzlovar also petitioned the court to appoint Andrew Urbanc as guardian of the estate (but not the person) of Joseph Anzlovar, 4, and Frances Josephine Anzlovar, 2, amounting to $333.33—their share of the insurance policy. At the same time, fifteen-year-old "Mike Urbanch" nominated his uncle, Andrew as his guardian.

Two days later Andrew was appointed guardian and posted a bond of $2,000 with Vincent Klanšek and John Klemencic as sureties. The purpose of the guardian's bond was to ensure that he acted in the best interest of his charges. In 1924, $2,000 was an enormous sum for a coal miner to raise, equivalent to over $37,000 in 2025 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index inflation calculator). Vincent Klanšek was, of course, the husband of Mary Potočar and the children's uncle. He too was a miner. Only one John Klemencic was listed in the 1924 La Salle city directory: he resided at 327 Union with his wife, Mary, and operated a shoe repair business at 1041 1st. A 1921-08-29 article in the La Salle *Daily Tribune and Peru Evening Press* mentioned that he had previously been a member of the police department. Klemencic (b. 1860-10-23; d. 1927-01-24) died in 1927, leaving an estate of $2,650 to his wife. I have yet to determine why Andrew asked him to stand surety for the guardian's bond.

In becoming guardian of the estate and persons of the minors, Andrew agreed to "manage and dispose of all such estate, according to law, and for the best interest of said wards, and faithfully discharge his trust in relation thereto, and to the custody, nurture and education of said wards, and render an account, on oath, of the property in his hands, and of the management and disposition of all said estate, within one year after his appointment, and at such other time as shall be required by law, or directed by the Court." In his first Account and Report, dated 1925-09-19, Andrew stated that from the $1,000 estate, he purchased $400 worth of U.S. Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan paying 4.25%. $500 was invested in a farm mortgage note paying 5.5%. The remaining $25 was put into a savings account at La Salle National Bank. He continued this investment strategy over the subsequent years, dividing the bulk of the money between Liberty bonds and a farm mortage, with the balance in a deposit savings account. He subtracted a variety of costs, fees, and charges incurred while administering his duties, as well as a final personal commission of $5.00 to

$10.00 for each ward, but in general appears to have acted as an honest and conscientious guardian. The only amounts disbursed for the wards before they reached majority were as follows: $8.52 for a coat for Frances; $6.00 for an insurance policy for Mary and another $50.00 after her marriage; $12.00 and $10.00 for Frances' tuition at parochial school in La Salle; and $82.30 to Joseph Jr. on 1940-12-07 for "winter clothing etc., said ward then being unemployed."

Michael Vincent Urbanc (b. 1909-08-03; d. 1994-10-28)

Of the six children, Michael is the easiest to follow because he went to live with his guardian—his uncle Andrew and aunt Rose—at 1031 4th and as far as I know remained there until he departed for Michigan sometime after 1932. In 1925, at the age of 16, he was employed at the Peru Plow & Wheel Company. From 1926 to 1930 he was employed as a machinist at the Western Clock Co. (Westclox). In 1932 he was employed as a clerk at Larkins Economy Stores, where the branch manager was his brother, John. When he turned 21 in 1930 he was entitled to receive his share of his estate, amounting to $178.17. (For some reason, the males remained wards until 21, while guardianship of the females ended at 18; this arrangement seems particularly inappropriate as the males had usually been working since they were 16 years old.)

The 1940 census recorded Michael residing in Bark River, Michigan, with wife Margaret and son Dennis, but local newspapers reveal they were there as early as February 1938. Presumably he went to Michigan to join his uncle, Joseph.

2025-06-09 personal correspondence from Shirley Gagne, daughter of Michael Vincent: "My dad lived with Uncle Andrew awhile after his parents' death and when the depression was on he bummed around for work and came up to uncle Joe's farm and stayed to work. He then met my mother Margaret Heim and they married in 1937. That is how he ended up in Michigan."

The Heim's homestead in Bark River township was just up the road from that of Joseph and Julia Urbanc. Their address was R.F.D. No. 1 Bark River, Delta county, Michigan. Michael's occupation is described as laborer at roadwork. His draft card, filled out later that year, recorded his employer as the W.P.A. (Works Project Administration) and place of

employment as Marquette county. His height is recorded as 5' 5", weight 140 pounds, eyes and hair: brown. He had a "crippled thumb on left hand." By 1942-09-04 he was an employee of the Chicago and North Western Railway as an "extra gang laborer."* Daughter Shirley Ann was born in 1944. The 1950 census recorded his occupation as loader at crane factory,** where he was employed until 1974.

*A member of a track maintenance crew not assigned to a permanent section of railroad. These crews—often called extra gangs—were mobile work teams that traveled to where major repairs, upgrades, or track-laying projects were needed.

**[The Harnischfeger Corporation] is an important manufacturer of contractors' machinery and equipment. Principal products, all marketed under the trade name P. & H., are electric traveling cranes and hoists, diesel, gasoline and electric power driven shovels, drag-lines, clamshell cranes, pile-drivers, skimmer scoops and trench hoes. Other lines are truck mounted cranes, shovel dippers, drag-line and single line buckets, barrel pitching machines and barrel renovating machines; also electric and gasoline driven arc welders, welding electrodes, soil stabilizers and diesel engines. Production of prefabricated houses was begun in 1946, in a new plant at Port Washington, Wis.

Employees about 3,000.

Plants are located at Milwaukee, Port Washington and West Allis, Wis.; Newark, N. J.; and Escanaba, Mich.

Standard Corporation Descriptions (Standard and Poor's Corporation, 31 May 1949)

BARK RIVER — Michael V. Urbanc, 85, of 3109 D Road, Bark River, died Friday, Oct. 28, at Pinecrest Medical Care Facility in Powers.

He was born Aug. 3, 1909 at La Salle, Ill., son of Michael and Frances (Potocar) Urbanc. He was raised and attended school in La Salle. He enjoyed hunting, fishing and trap shooting, earning many trophies and awards.

While in La Salle he was employed at Westclock Co. When he moved to the Bark River area he was employed as an assembler at Harnischfeger Corp. for 25 years, retiring in 1974.

He married the former Margaret Mary Heim in 1937 at Sacred Heart Church in Schaffer.

He was a member of St. George Church, Harnischfeger Retirees Club, Great Lakes Sports Club, and the Delta County Sportsman Club.

Survivors include: wife, Margaret; one son, Dennis (Betty) Urbanc of Bark River; one daughter, Shirley (Ivan) Gagne of Lake Bluff; nine grandchildren; five great-grandchildren; one sister, Mary Bernadine of Streator, Ill.

He was preceded in death by: his parents; two brothers, John and Joseph; three sisters, Emily, Rose and Frances; one granddaughter.

Visitation will be 4 to 6:30 p.m. today at Crawford Funeral Chapel in Bark River. Funeral mass will be 7 p.m. today at St. George Church with Rev. Jeffrey Kurtz officiating. Burial will be in Bark River Cemetery.

John Joseph Urbanc (b. 1912-01-07; d. 1970-08-15)

Following the trail of John Urbanc is also fairly simple. In his 1925 Account and Report to the Probate Court, Andrew Urbanc declared, "John Urbanc is residing in the family of Frank Kobal at #1053 Second Street in said City of La Salle, and is regularly attending school."

Frank Kobal was born at #2 Cresje (today Col, Ajdovščina, Slovenia) on 1860-09-16 and emigrated to the U.S. in 1891, if the census figure is accurate. He married Margaret Gregorčič in Will County in 1892. They settled in La Salle and gave birth to several children: Frank Joseph (b. 1895-09-02), Margaret M. (b. 1897-09), John (b. 1901-11-27), and Ursula a.k.a. Rose (b. 1903-06-03). None married and all of them continued living together in the family home at 1053 Second until their deaths. Margaret died in 1917, so her daughter Margaret probably stepped into her shoes to run the household.

Censuses record Frank's occupation as laborer at zinc works and teamster hauling coal. City directories list him as a laborer at the Illinois Zinc Co. Frank Jr. was employed as a laborer at a cement works, bridge co, and Hunter Lumber Co. John was employed as a teamster, chauffeur, trucker, and driver. In 1940 he was hauling coal like his father before him. Margaret appears never to have been employed outside the home. Ursula worked all her life at the Westclox[4,5] factory, like so many other girls in La Salle. When John Urbanc became a member of the household in 1924, Frank was 64, Frank Jr., 28, Margaret, 27; John, 22, and Ursula, 20. The 1920 census also recorded two boarders, whom John Urbanc had replaced by 1930.

In 1933 John turned 21 and received his share of his estate, amounting to $195.37.

The city directories continued to list John at 1053 2nd until 1940, and both the 1940 census and the draft registration card he completed that year bear that address. However, in 1937 John began working in Streator, and that town's 1939 city directory listed him residing at 206 S. Sterling. The 1930 and 1940 censuses recorded John as a "boarder" in the Kobal home,

but that doesn't necessarily reflect the full nature of their relationship. Since the Urbanc and Kobal families became further entwined later, a deeper examination of the Kobal's history is now necessary.

Frank Kobal was not the only member of his family to immigrate to the U.S. or to La Salle. His brother Johann was born at Cresje #2 on 1857-10-06 and moved to Sopron in Hungary, where he married Katalin Manninger. They gave birth to several children, including Frank (b. 1893-02-02), who immigrated to the U.S. 1913-07-29 and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he married Esther Schultz Kilb in 1936. Esther (b. 1906-09-17 Milwaukee, WI) was a recent widow with two young children, Raymond Erwin Kilb (b. 1926-05-17), and Arlene Olga Kilb (b. 1935-09-24). Frank and Esther gave birth to Mary Beth Kobal in August 1947. At some point, Mary Beth left Milwaukee for La Salle. The Streator *Daily Times-Press* reported on 1966-01-14 that she had been admitted to the hospital; her address was given as 1209 Carroll—the home of John and Edith Urbanc. Later that year (1966-08-04) Mary Beth married John Urbanc's eldest son, Ronald Urbanc.

What brought Mary Beth to La Salle county? Perhaps she was visiting relatives. But in 1965, Frank, John, and Ursula Kobal would have been 70, 64, and 62 respectively—unlikely company for a nineteen year-old to seek out. On the other hand, if Mary Beth had been getting into trouble in Milwaukee, a house full of elderly bachelors and spinsters might have seemed to her parents like the perfect place to send her.

The other line of Kobals in La Salle county descended from Frank's brother Michael, who was born in Cresje #2 on 1862-09-22. Michael emigrated to the U.S. 1898-04-18 and married Johanna Jakšc in 1900.* Michael and Johanna gave birth to August Frank (1902–1966), who married Theresa Brinovec (1908–1965). August and Theresa gave birth to three children: August Jr., Betty, and Marianne. In 1965, Marianne, 23, might have made a good companion for Mary Beth. August Jr., 38, was married but never produced offspring, so he and wife Doris might have welcomed Mary Beth as a surrogate daughter. Betty, 32, had married in 1960 and was probably busy raising her own family.

*Apparently, Michael had previously sired a son Michael Frank (b. 1889-09-17) in Zagreb, Croatia, with a woman named Marija Matjasic. Perhaps Marija Matjasic died or perhaps they never married, because Michael appears to have emigrated without her and (re)married in 1900. His son Michael Frank immigrated 1900-02-11 at the age of 10, married, and had children in La Salle, but moved his family to Chicago after his wife died in 1922. This sequence of events seems odd, but I can think of no other way to

explain why Michael Frank's 1967-06-17 obituary in the *Chicago Tribune* identifies him as "brother of the late August Kobal of Oglesby, Ill." while marriage records list his mother's name as different from August's and his 1917 draft registration card lists his birthplace as "Agram [Zagreb], Croatia, Austria."

Another possibility is that Mary Beth was in La Salle to attend the funeral of Theresa Kobal, who died in December 1965. Coincidentally, Theresa's husband, August, died on 1966-01-13, the day before Mary Beth entered the hospital.

Mary "Mitzi" Urbanc (b. 1914-09-18; d. 1997-01-23)

In his 1925 Account and Report to the Probate Court, Andrew Urbanc reported, "Mary Urbanc is residing in the family of Matt Komp on 22nd Street just west of Vincent's Avenue." This is puzzling, since there is no 22nd Street in La Salle. The 1924 city directory lists a Mathias Komp on Edwards Avenue, one block west of St. Vincent's Avenue. Since Edwards Avenue is just below 23nd Street, I assume this is the "22nd Street" to which Andrew was referring.

Unravelling this story has been difficult because there were two men named Matt Komp living in La Salle at the time and both were married to women named Vincencija. Worse, both resided at the same address at the same or different times. Here are the facts as best as I've been able to determine them.

The man we are concerned with is Mathias Kump (hereafter referred to as MK1), who was born in April 1871 in Töplitz (today Dolenjske Toplice, Slovenia). He immigrated between 1891 and 1893, eventually changed his name to Komp, and by 1894 was employed as a miner in La Salle. 1896-02-01 he married Vincencia/Vincentia Maček/Machek (b. 1869-03-10 Log, Sevnica, Slovenia), another Slovenian immigrant. In 1900 they were running a boarding house and by 1905 had opened a saloon/boarding house at 1026 1st. In 1900 a cousin, also named Matt Kump (hereafter referred to as MK2), arrived* and 1901-01-07 married a woman named Vincencija Povse. (I only mention him here because of the potential confusion he can cause for anyone looking into this matter.) The 1910 census recorded his trade as mason, but at some point prior to 1918-09-12 MK2 (whose date of birth was 1875-01-09) apparently took over operation of the saloon at 1026 1st. Which Matt Komp resided at 1026 1st had long

been a source of confusion: when MK2's sister-in-law, Johanna Povse, arrived in the U.S. 1910-11-23, she stated her destination as her sister's residence at 1026 "Main" Street in La Salle, which was the address of MK1. However, the 1910-05-02 census had recorded her sister Mary (née Povse) Grilz and her three children living in the home of MK2 and his wife, Vincentia (née Povse). The 1920 census reveals that MK2 and his family were residing at 1026 1st, while MK1 had moved with his wife (they never had children, so far as I know) to Edwards Avenue and was employed as a gardener on a farm. 1920-07-26 one of the Matt Komps transferred the deed to 1026 1st to Valentine and Johanna Cigolle in exchange for $11,000. The 1924 city directory listed MK2 as a bricklayer residing at 746 8th, where we can now leave him.**

*The 1900 census recorded a Mat Komp (b. 1870-12) boarding with MK1 at 1001 1st, and a Mat Kump (b. 1874-02) boarding at 827 1st. Neither age matches the DOB MK2 stated (1875-01-09) when he filled out his draft card in 1918. However, since the second man had just arrived in the country, I'm more inclined to believe he was MK2.

**1924-04-22 an item in the *Streator Daily Free Press* announced that an Ottawa lawyer named Owen Anderson was administrating the estate of a third Matt Komp in probate court. This can't have been MK1, since he was listed in the 1926 city directory, and MK2 did not die until 1964. It might have been the Mat Komp boarding with MK1 in 1900.

MK1 had a sister in Slovenia named Veronika who married Marko Kapš and gave birth to a daughter also named Veronica (b. 1894-04-06 Uršna Sela, Novo Mesto, Slovenia). This daughter came to the U.S. 1920-09-07 to live with her aunt and uncle in their home at Edwards and St Vincent's Avenues. 1924-08-01 Vincentia Komp died. So, when Andrew Urbanc said Mary Urbanc was residing with the family of Matt Komp, the family at that point consisted of only MK1 and his niece, Veronica Kapš. Why was Mary Urbanc placed in the home of these two people? I haven't been able to answer that question.

1927-08-27 Veronica Kapš married Joseph Brate. When Andrew Urbanc submitted his Second Account and Report 1928-10-12 he repeated, "Mary Urbanc is residing in the family of Matt Komp on 22nd Street just west of Vincent's Avenue." It would have been more accurate to say she was residing in the family of Joseph Brate, for the newlyweds and Joseph's five children from his previous marriage had taken up residence in MK1's house, and MK1 no longer appeared in the city directory. I can find no further trace of him. Andrew Urbanc, in his Third Account and Report,

1930-09-12, did finally report accurately that Mary was residing in the family of Mrs. Joe Brate on Grant Avenue.

The 1930 census recorded Mary M. Urbanc, 15-year-old adopted child, in the home of Joseph and Veronica Brate, at Grant and Cleveland Avenues. Joseph was 41 years old. He had immigrated in 1906 (the 1920 census said 1907) from Peče, Yugoslavia and spoke Slovenian. Veronica was his second wife, whom he had married after his first wife, Anna died 1926-03-20. The 1930 census recorded the following children living in the house: Joseph Cyril, 15, Edward Anton, 14, Evelyn Marie, 8, Walter A., 6, and William, nine months.

From 1924 to 1942 the city directories listed Joseph's employer as Harris Levine Fruit & Produce Co. and his occupation most often as a truck driver. For some reason on the 1930 census he described himself as a laborer in a storage house.

In October 1931 a marriage license was issued to Mary Urbanc and Charles Bernardini. Charles Bernardini (b. 1909-12-01; d. 1983-02-09) was the son of Margaret Bianco and Benedetto Ciro Bernardini (b. 1883-03-20; d. 1909-11-13). A ship's manifest from the S.S. *La Savoie* lists a Benedetto Bernardini arriving at the port of New York 1901-10-05. He was coming from Lizzano with the final destination of Ladd, IL, where he intended to join his brother, Guiseppe. However, many Italians named Bernardini immigrated to the coal fields of Bureau county around the turn of the century, and I have no way of knowing if this was the same man. The 1909-11-13 mine fire at Cherry, Illinois, killed 259 men and boys including one Charles Bernadini [sic], 26, who left a wife and two-week old infant, according to the *Report on the Cherry Mine Disaster* issued by the Illinois State Board of Commissioners of Labor, 1910, p. 36.* Charles Bernardini's 1983 obituary stated his father's name had also been Charles. I suppose the name Ciro, pronounced "Cheer-oh," could have been Americanized to Charles. The gravestone of Ciro Bernardini reads:

CIRO BERNARDINI
NATO
APR 20 1883
MORTO
NOV 13 1909
CHERRY ILL

That makes him 26 at death, almost certainly confirming that he was the same man. [Charles R. Bernardini, his grandson, has provided verification.] A second stone was added later:

BENEDETTO CIRO BERNARDINI
20 MARZO 1883
13 NOVEMBRE 1909
LASCIA MOGLIE E FIGLIO

The last line translates to "leaves behind wife and son."

**Trapped: The 1909 Cherry Mine Disaster,* by Karen Tintori, is a good historical account for anyone wanting to know more.

In April 1910 the *Chicago Tribune* reported that Maggie Bernardini and dozens of other plaintiffs had been awarded $1,620 each in their case against the St. Paul Coal co.

The 1910 census recorded the infant Charles, his mother, Margaret, and grandparents, Joseph and Theresa Bianco, all residing in Cherry, IL. Except for the baby, all were Italian natives who had immigrated in 1890 and 1893. Theresa is marked as a widow on the 1920 census, so Joseph died sometime between 1910 and 1920. The *Bureau County Tribune's* reporting on meetings of the Board of Supervisors for Bureau County shows that it approved numerous "pauper claims" for Mrs. Theresa Bianco in Westfield township between perhaps as early as 1907 and ending in January of 1926. The amounts range from $6 to $56. It is difficult to be certain about the identity of the claimant(s), since the names appear variously as Bianco, Theresa Bianco, Mrs. Theresa Bianco, Mrs. Joseph Bianco, Mrs. Joe Bianco, and Mrs. Bianco, but it seems safe to conclude that Mrs. Theresa Bianco received pauper claims at least from 1913 until her death 1925-05-30.

Sometime in 1911 Margaret remarried, to another Italian miner, Guiseppe "Joseph" Castellari (b. 1878-07-30 Italy; d. 1932-07-09 Ottawa). He was ten years older and this was his second marriage. The 1920 census recorded Margaret as married but head of household, and Joseph was not included as a resident of the home. He was recorded as head of household on the 1930 census, so perhaps his work had necessitated living elsewhere.

Moline Daily Dispatch 1925-05-14 p. 12: TWO HELD AFTER FATAL ACCIDENT

Cherry Couple Charged with Selling Hootch, Cause of Bureau Man's Death. Dispatch Special Service.

Princeton, May 14.—Andrew Gustav Ruberg, 36 years old, a resident of Princeton, is dead as a result of concussion of the brain, incurred when he fell from an automobile driven by Arthur Wright, also of Princeton. Joe Castellari and Maggie Castellari, alleged owners of a soft drink parlor at Cherry are under arrest on charge of selling liquor which is said to have caused the accident. Both are held in the county jail. The fatal accident occurred near the Deici corner at Seatonville. Ruberg fell from his seat in a Ford and struck the gravel road. Death followed after he had been unconscious in Perry Memorial hospital thirty hours.

Bureau County Tribune 1925-09-04 p. 2: Joe Castellari, saloon keeper at Cherry, who was convicted early in June of violating the Volstead law, was released Monday from the county jail on Judge Prichard's order after serving 70 days in the bastile. Castellari, whose sentence was 60 days and a $300 fine, was unable to pay the fine and was serving time on it when the court's attention was called to the fact that the county was supporting Joe's wife and five children while Joe was having his enforced vacation in the county jail. The judge summoned Joe Monday morning and put the proposition to him that if he would promise to pack up and leave the county, the court [unfinished]

Bureau County Tribune 1925-09-18 p. 1: WIDOW SUES BOOTLEGGER

Ten thousand dollars damages are demanded from the proprietor of a Cherry bootleg joint by Mrs. Edna Ruberg, Princeton widow whose husband, Gus Ruberg, was killed last spring in an automobile accident attributed to booze. Mrs. Ruberg Saturday filed suit in the circuit court at Princeton naming as defendants Joe and Maggie Castellari, who operate a soft drink saloon at Cherry, and Andrew P. Hebel, Peru brewer, [who] owns the building.

Frustratingly, the newspapers failed to report the outcome of the lawsuit.

According to the 1926 La Salle city directory, Joseph and Margaret Castellari and five children were residing at 126 2nd that year. The same directory lists Charles Bernardini, an employee at Westclox, at the same residence. He doesn't reappear under his own name until 1932, when he and his new bride, Mary, and their firstborn were listed at 20 E. 7th in Peru with the rest of the Castellari family. Joe Castellari died 1932-07-09 and Margaret 1951-12-19.

Mary Urbanc turned 18 in 1932 and collected her share of her estate, amounting to $189.91. Sometime later she and Charles moved to Chicago, then to Streator, where we will meet them again.

SDTP 1997-01-24 p. 16: Mary Bernardini 1914-1997

Mary "Mitzi" Bernardini, 82, of 703 East Broadway St., died at 3:30 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 23, 1997, at St. Mary's Hospital.

Services will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday with a Mass of Christian Burial at Immaculate Conception Church. Monsignor James L. Morrissey will officiate. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery. Visitation will be at noon until the time of services Saturday at Solon Funeral Home.

Born Sept. 18, 1914, in La Salle, she was the daughter of Michael and Frances (Protocar) [sic] Urbanc. She married Charles Bernardini on Oct. 12, 1930, in La Salle. He died in 1983.

She is survived by a daughter, Geri (Mrs. Bill) Hyder of Peoria; sons, Charles R. Bernardini of Chicago and Gary A. Bernardini of Toluca; six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by a granddaughter, two brothers and two sisters.

A Streator and La Salle resident all her life, she was last employed by St. Mary's Hospital. She was a member of Immaculate Conception Church and the Knights of Columbus Auxiliary.

Rose Agnes Urbanc (b. 1916-09-20; d. 1990-01-27)

In his 1925 Account and Report to the Probate Court, Andrew Urbanc reported, "Rosie Urbanc is residing in the family of Mrs. Michael Shapka at #917 First Street." This poses a bit of a mystery, since no Shapka is listed in the La Salle city directory. However, the Street and Avenue Guide reveals "Zapkar Michael soft drinks" at that address. This is just one example of the many variations of this surname that appear in the records, including Chapka, Sabkar, Shopks, Zabker, Jabkar, and Zapka. The name on the gravestones is Žabkar. The confusion comes from attempts to Americanize the Ž, which is pronounced like the "s" in "measure" or the "g" in "mirage."

Michael Zabkar (b. 1875 Zupeca Vas, Austria; imm. 1898; d. 1925-12-22 La Salle) married Sofia Jozefa Cujnik (b. 1874-12-16; d. 1918-06-10 La Salle) on 1900-01-01 in La Salle. Both were Slovenian immigrants. They gave birth to seven children, four of whom survived infancy: Sophia T. (b. 1901-02-11); Antoinette (b. 1905-12-06); Christina (b. 1910-02); and Frank M. (b. 1911-06-08). Sofia ("Josie") died of typhoid fever in 1918. 1921-07-25 Michael Zabkar and 21-year-old Franciska Filipič obtained a marriage license.

In 1905 and 1910 Zabkar was a laborer at the Illinois Zinc Co. By 1917 he

was operating a saloon at 1219 1st, which he converted into a soft drink parlor when the 18th Amendment went into effect on 17 January 1920. 1921-01-21 Zabkar purchased the commercial building at 917 1st for the conduct of this business.

The 1917 La Salle city directory lists 41 saloons and no soft drink parlors. The 1924 La Salle city directory lists 56 soft drink parlors and no saloons. This comparison is not statistically useful, however, since the format of the directories changed between 1917 and 1924. Nevertheless, we can speculate about the nature of these establishments. Eleven of the saloon keepers in 1917 were operating soft drink parlors in 1924, and seventeen of the addresses that had been saloons in 1917 were soft drink parlors in 1924. The equivalence of saloons and soft drink parlors is implied in a 1921 *Free Trader Journal & Ottawa Fair Dealer* article that recounts the selection of jurors for the trial of a soft drink parlor owner accused of selling liquor. "Yesterday fifteen of the men on the regular panel were examined before court adjourned for the afternoon. Out of this number only four were selected as being desirable for both sides. Out of the fifteen men examined, five informed the State's Attorney that they were either ex-saloon keepers or ex-soft drink parlor owners. These were excused by the state without further examination."

That defendant was Michael Zabkar, who was one of four men charged with the unlawful sale of liquor on 1921-10-18.

> SDFP 1921-11-19 p. 2: OTTAWA, Ill. Nov. 18—The first county man to fight the Illinois search and seizure law to the extent of demanding a jury trial was convicted in the county court late Thursday night.
>
> A verdict of "guilty" in the case of Michael Zabkar, La Salle saloon keeper, charged with selling and keeping for sale intoxicating liquor, was agreed upon by the jury at 12:30 Thursday night after having deliberated since Thursday afternoon.
>
> In spite of the apparently conclusive evidence of Zabkar's guilt, two of the jurors on the first ballot voted to acquit him. About 30 ballots were taken before the Jury reached a unanimous decision. The voting at times was 10 to 2, 9 to 3, and 11 to 1 for conviction.
>
> Two barrels of moonshine which Sheriff [Curt] Ayers seized when he raided the Zabkar saloon last March went into the dry rooms as "exhibits." All of the jurors had the opportunity to drink the liquor, if they so desired, to satisfy themselves as to whether it contained more than one half of one per cent of alcohol. A good many of the jurors, it is said, took advantage of the opportunity.

But, according to court attaches they all appeared to be sober when they emerged from the jury room during the midnight hour.

The conviction of Zabkar is quite a victory for State's Attorney Harry F. Kelly, and he feels that the moral effect of the verdict will be a big asset to his office in his campaign for enforcement of the liquor laws in this county. "You can't find a jury to convict a saloon keeper in his county," was the prediction some persons made when the Zabkar case was called for trial. But the verdict proves that it can be done—although for a time during the deliberations of the jury Thursday night, it seemed possible that disagreement might be reported to the judge. The jurors who were inclined to acquit Zabkar were stubborn and said they absolutely would not vote to convict the saloon keeper. Finally however, they were won over by the other jurors.

In his instructions to the jury, Judge Harry Reck failed to accept the construction of the prohibition law recently given out by the appellate court of the first district, to the effect that actual sale of liquor must be proven to convict. Judge Reck instructed the jury to find Zabkar guilty if they were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that he kept liquor for the purpose of sale, and stated that in deciding this matter the jury had the right to take into consideration the place where the liquor was found. The court also instructed the jury that it was not material whether the sheriff had a search warrant or whether he read it.

The losing argument of Walter Panneck, attorney for Zakar, was a bitter arraignment of the sheriff's office. He charged that the sheriff degraded his office by using a "stool pigeon" to get evidence against Zabkar. The "stool pigeon" he referred to was Steve Gross, a Peru man serving a sentence in the county jail for wife abandonment, who bought liquor at the Zabkar saloon, when taken to La Salle by Sheriff Ayers and Deputy Sheriff Campbell. "Birds of a feather flock together" Panneck said, referring to the sheriff, Deputy Campbell, and Gross.

Panneck was censured before the jury by Judge Reck, when the attorney charged that the sheriff went down to La Salle to get liquor evidence against a "poor foreigner," while hundreds of saloons in all parts of the county were violating the prohibition law unmolested. Judge Reck rapped his gavel and halted Panneck's speech. "I want to instruct the jury at this time," said the judge, "that this case is to be decided upon the evidence alone. It does not make any difference how many other persons are violating the same law. What someone else does has no bearing on this case." Addressing Panneck, he said, "I want to caution you not to argue further along that line."

State's Attorney Kelly's closing argument was an eloquent appeal for the enforcement of the laws. "It doesn't make any difference whether you believe the prohibition law a good law or a bad one," he said. "When you men were accepted on this jury, you swore that you would decide this case on the law and the evidence. You have no right to pass upon whether the law is good or bad." Kelly answered Panneck's attack upon the methods of the sheriff. He stated that the liquor selling saloon keeper is a criminal, the same as a robber or other

violator of the law, and that it is sometimes difficult to get the evidence to convict. "There isn't a saloon keeper in La Salle county who wouldn't recognize Sheriff Ayers quicker than [illegible]" he said. "It is their business to know the sheriff and also his deputies. So you can see that the saloon keeper would be on their guard when they knew the sheriff or his deputies were in their vicinity." Kelly stated that the sheriff was justified in sending Gross into the saloon to get the evidence, although he said he thought the other evidence presented was sufficient to convince any fair-minded jury of the guilt of the defendant.

The witnesses for the prosecution were Sheriff Ayers, Deputy Sheriff Charles W. Campbell, and Special Deputy Sidney Woise, who conducted a raid on Zabkar saloon last March, when they obtained two barrels containing moonshine and also a bottle of moonshine which was on the bar; Howard and Harry Stewart, of Ottawa, who testified they bought moonshine at the Zabkar saloon in March and that it made them sick; William Tydeman, chemistry instructor at the Ottawa township high school, who testified that, upon analysis the liquor seized by the sheriff was found to contain 48.06 per cent alcohol; and Steven Gross, who told of buying liquor at the saloon in October.

Zabkar and his daughter [Sophia Koskosky] were the only witnesses for the defense. Both admitted that there was liquor at the Zabkar home and saloon, but said that it was for home use and not for sale.

Zabkar was convicted on two of the four counts against him. His conviction was based on the sale and keeping for sale of liquor at his saloon in October. Conviction on these two counts was a compromise, after one of the jurors held out to the last for complete acquittal. Zabkar was acquitted of the charge of the sale and keeping for sale of liquor last March, at which time a raid on the saloon resulted in the confiscation of two barrels and a bottle of moonshine.

Zabkar was not in court at 1 o'clock Friday morning, when the verdict was read by Judge Reck. He had informed the court, through his attorney, Walter Panneck, that he will come to Ottawa next Monday to sentenced.

Under the Illinois search and seizure law, the least Zabkar can be fined is $200 and costs, $100 on each count. The maximum fine provided for each count is $1,000. The court could also sentence him from 60 days to six months on each count. Thus the maximum penalty possible to inflict upon Zabkar is a fine of $2,000 and imprisonment for one year.

The *Free Trader Journal & Ottawa Fair Dealer* wrote:

The trial was in the nature of a test case in the local courts, as it is the first contested case ever tried under the prevailing laws in the La Salle county court. While numerous cases of the kind have passed thru the channels of the court since the Volstead act went into effect, in every other instance the prisoner has always admitted that he was guilty and entered a plea without a jury trial.

The Zabkar case opened Monday afternoon before Judge Reck in the county court. Probably no other case that has been tried in that tribunal for years attracted so much attention as this. The court room was packed with spectators from the time the first twelve men of the venire of special jurors was called to the box.

An editorial in the next day's issue continued:

Free Trader Journal & Ottawa Fair Dealer 1921-11-19 p. 6:

THE MORAL OF THE ZABKAR CASE

The conviction of Michael Zabkar, proprietor of a La Salle thirst parlor, for violation of the eighteenth amendment was of considerable importance as demonstrating that a conviction before a jury is possible if the prosecution really means business. No one, generally speaking, gives a rap whether Zabkar personally was convicted or not, but there have been so many ridiculous phases of the enforcement law that there was a growing belief that if an infractor put up a fight and demanded a jury that he would escape the penalty for his offense. It is the easiest matter in the world to know that such and such a soft drink emporium proprietor is hunching, but it is a different matter to "get the goods" and to convince a jury that he should pay the penalty. There have been so many rulings giving the culprit all the best of it that a conviction is a real victory. Take for instance the ruling of a Chicago judge that the presence of a partially consumed bottle of booze on the back bar of a drink establishment admittedly selling everything else to drink had no value as evidence! The defense in the Zabkar case probably had this in mind when they claimed all the stuff Zabkar had was private stock for personal consumption. And it got by. Fortunately there was undisputable evidence of the sale of the stuff, which made conviction possible.

It is a generally conceded fact that there are several soft drink artists in Ottawa who have made fortunes since the Volstead act went into force. The chance is a big one to take, but the profits are enormous and there is always someone willing to play the game if the stakes are big enough. So far some of the worst offenders have evaded justice, but there is a general cry for their conviction. That they have worked everything very smoothly to keep out of trouble is conceded, but there is a general belief that they can be landed if a real effort is made and persisted in. The arrest and conviction of one of the big fellows would do more real good than the running down of a dozen little stills somewhere out in the brush and wouid quiet for all time the charges of indifference or even protection so often heard. Landing one of the big fellows is a man's job, and is so conceded, but every conviction under the act brings out a reference to the well-known offenders who get by and belittles the effect of the convictions that have been secured.

> If the authorities want to put "the fear of God" into violators of the eighteenth amendment they must land one or two of the big ones. That is what the public are crying for. The result in the Zabkar case shows that a conviction before a jury is possible, even if a fight is put up—and these fellows will fight.

Zabkar lost his appeal for a retrial and was fined $600, the highest ever assessed against one man in La Salle county for a violation of the prohibition laws.

The Zabkar family resided at 1219 1st from 1917 until sometime after 1921-02-18, when Michael purchased the commercial building at 917 1st. One block behind 1219 1st, at 136 La Harpe, Joseph and Frances Anzlovar resided from 1920 to 1924, so presumably they knew one another. In fact, the two houses were so near to each other that, when conducting the 1920 census, the enumerator went from Michael Zabkar's residence to Joseph Anzlovar's with only two stops between.

1920-10-08 Sophia T. Zabkar married Stanislaus "Stanley" J. Koskosky (b. 1893-10-24; d. 1965-06-26), and the newlyweds continued to reside and operate the soft drink parlor at 1219 1st until 1924, after which they joined the Zabkars at 917 1st.

> SDTP 1923-01-08 p. 2: As a sequel to the raids made by Sheriff E. J. Welter on the afternoon of Jan. 1 Stanley Kowskoski [Koskosky], owner of the La Salle soft drink parlor, pleaded guilty to a violation of the search and seizure laws in the County Court at 11:30 Saturday and was fined $100 and costs. Kowskoski paid his fine in open court and secured his freedom.
>
> He is a son-in-law of Mike Zabkar, the La Salle soft drink parlor owner who was convicted by a jury and fined $600 on a charge of violating the search and seizure laws in the County Court last winter. Two and a half months ago Kowskoski opened up a soft drink parlor in the place where his father-in-law was formerly engaged in business [1219 1st].
>
> When Sheriff Weiter searched his place of business he was unable to find any trace of liquor sales, although he found a small quantity of moonshine, so the only charge preferred against Kowskoski was of possessing liquor.
>
> Kowskoski in court attempted to learn who had complained about him violating the search and seizure laws, but the officials refused to divulge the source of their information.

Sophia and Stanley Koskosky gave birth to two children: Adele (b. 1923-01-08; d. 2021-04-09), and Richard Stanley (b. 1927-03-15; d. 1992-02-04). Richard was born in Highland Sanitarium, AKA the La Salle County

Tuberculosis Sanatorium; presumably his mother was infected. Into this household Rose Agnes Urbanc was placed, presumably in August 1924. At this point in time, the residents of the household would have been: Mr. and Mrs. Michael and Frances Zabkar; their children Antoinette, 23, Christine, 18, Christina, 14, and Frank, 13; and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and Sophia Koskosky and their 1½-year-old, Adele.

1925-12-22 Michael Zabkar died. His widow, Frances, remarried to Josef Klansek, a younger brother of Vincent Klansek, husband to Mary Potočar and uncle to Rose Agnes Urbanc. Josef was 42 years old and had immigrated 17 years earlier. Since Rose Agnes continued to reside with Stanley and Sophie Koskosky, one can only speculate about how much of a maternal role Frances played from 1924-08 to 1925-12-22.

The rest of the family continued to retain the address at 917 1st, although only the 1928 La Salle city directory still lists 917 1st as a soft drink parlor. Between 1926–1935 Stanley Koskosky is usually described as a laborer in the few historical sources at my disposal. Perhaps Sophia was running the business, or perhaps they leased it to someone else. In 1932 Stanley and his family took up residence at 1120 2nd, the home of his septuagenarian parents, who perhaps had died or needed financial support. They remained there until 1937, after which time they resided and worked at 917 1st. In 1935 Michael tried opening a grocery at 917 1st. 1936-10-20 the family transferred the lease to 917 1st to a Mrs. Marie La Flamme, but remained and operated a tavern continuously at that address for at least the next 24 years (at which point my sources end).

The 1930 and 1940 censuses recorded Rose Agnes as a lodger* in the Koskosky household. When Rose died in 1990, her obituary described her as "the foster daughter of Stanley and Sophia Koskosky."

*A lodger differs from a boarder in that the lodger pays for accommodation only, whereas a boarder pays for accommodation and meals. However, the terms probably should not be taken literally here.

Rose Agnes turned 18 in 1934, entitling her to collect her share of her estate, amounting to $207.59. Rose Agnes worked at the Western Clock Company, AKA Westclox, from 1937 until she married Walter Swietek 1941-02-08 in St. Roch's Church, La Salle (LPCD). From 1937 to 1940, the city directories listed Walter Swietek as warehouseman at Inter-City Grocery Co. The 1942 directory listed him as a driver for Ed Wieland Inc., tobacco wholesaler. Walter and Rose moved to 1252 5th and eventually had

three children: Carolyn R. (b. 1942-10-26), Susie (Hale), and Richard (b. ~1946).

> SDTP 1990-01-31 p. 20: Rose Swietek, 73, of 1031 Fourth St., LaSalle, died Saturday morning, Jan. 27, 1990, at her home. Services were held at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday at Shimkus-Hellmer Funeral Home, LaSalle. A mass of Christian burial was held at 10 a.m. at Resurrection Church, LaSalle. Burial was in St. Vincent's Cemetery, LaSalle.
>
> Born Sept. 20, 1916, in LaSalle, she was the daughter of Michael and Frances Urbanc. She was the foster daughter of Stanley and Sophie Koskosky. She married Walter Swietek on Feb. 8, 1941, in St. Roch's Church, LaSalle. He survives. Also surviving are daughters Carolyn (Mrs. Melvin) Pierson of LaSalle and Susie (Mrs. Richard) Hale of Springfield, Mo.; a son, Richard Swietek, of Fairfield, Calif.; three grandchildren; a great-grandchild; a brother, Michael Urbanc, of Bark River, Mich.; a foster brother, Richard Koskosky, of LaSalle; a sister, Mary Bernardini, of Streator; and a foster sister, Adele Donchenko, of Minneapolis, Minn. She was preceded in death by two sisters and two brothers.

Joseph A. Anzlovar, Jr. (b. 1920-04-27; d. 1978-09-18)

Joseph was the one child Joseph Anzlovar, Sr., opted to raise. The pair resided at 1062 Canal from 1928 to 1944. City directories listed the father as a miner, laborer, and janitor over the years. In his 1937 and 1940 reports, Andrew Urbanc described Joseph Jr. as irregularly employed. The 1940 census recorded the elder as a laborer employed by the W.P.A. and the junior as a laborer employed by the National Youth Administration. In 1941 Joseph Jr. was working at the Utica Hydraulic Cement Co. when he turned 21 and collected his share of his estate, amounting to $81.98 in cash and a $100 2.75% United States Treasury Bond. Joseph Sr. was unemployed in 1942. Joseph Jr. enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps 1943-09-21 but was quickly discharged 1943-11-09 at Recruit Depot, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, CA. Probably in 1943 or early 1944 he married Josephine A. Bratkovich (b. 1925-03-14; d. 2014-07-10) and they gave birth to two sons, Ronald Michael and Joseph Francis.

> *Daily Post Tribune* 1944-11-09: Joseph Anzlovar Sr., 65, who resided at 1062 Canal st., La Salle, died Wednesday at 5:30 p.m. at St. Mary's hospital, 15 minutes after the birth of his grandson at the institution. Mr. Anzlovar had been a patient at the hospital for the past 2 months. The grandson is the child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anzlovar, who reside at 1501 Creve Coeur st., La Salle, and has also been

named Joseph.

Born in Yugoslavia, he came to America 20 years ago, having spent five years in Pennsylvania before coming to La Salle. Surviving is the son Joseph, La Salle, and a daughter, Mrs. Frances Marfell, Peoria. His wife, Frances, passed away in 1924. Also surviving are four stepchildren, Mrs. Mary Bernardine, Chicago; Mrs. Rose Swietek, La Salle; John Urbanc, S 2/c, USN; and Michael Urbanc, Michigan; and two step grandchildren.

Friends may call at the Tezak and Shimkus funeral home after 7 o'clock Thursday. The funeral will be held Saturday from the funeral home at 8:45 a.m. to St. Roch's Catholic church, La Salle, where a mass will be said at 9 o'clock in St. Vincents cemetery.

Daily Post Tribune 1944-11-11: The funeral of Joseph Anzlovar Sr., La Salle, was held Saturday from the Tezak and Shimkus funeral home at 8:45 a.m. The cortege moved from the funeral home to St. Roch's Catholic church, La Salle, where a mass was said at 9 o'clock. Burial was made in St. Vincent's cemetery. Pallbearers were: John Rogel, Anton Strukel, Rudolph Trdin, Andrew Urbanc, Joseph Baznik and John Kobal.

Frances Josephine Anzlovar (b. 1922-02-19; d. 1971-04-25)

The 1930-04-12 census recorded a lodger in the household of Mrs. Mary Urbanc at 1032 3rd. Actually, in the column titled "Relationship of this person to the head of the family," "orphan" had been written first, then struck out and replaced with "lodger." The lodger's name is partially illegible, but it might be Frances Anzlovar. Her age is off by a year, but that's hardly unusual for census data.

In his Account and Report later that year, Andrew Urbanc wrote that "on the 18th day of July, 1930, Frances Josephine Anzlovar, the youngest of said wards, by an order entered in the County Court of this County, was adjudged dependent and committed to the Guardian Angel Orphanage at Peoria." Since her mother's death Frances Josephine had been placed in two households—three if she had been living with her aunt Mary—and the fact that she alone of the six children ended up in an orphanage suggests she might have had trouble integrating into a foster family—which is odd, given that she was the youngest. On the other hand, it's entirely possible the foster homes were inadequate. For example, in late 1924 she was placed in the family of Henry Rady. In 1928, Rady's fifteeen year-old son and two chums were charged with delinquency (SDTP 1928-01-17 p. 6). Five years

later the trio was arrested for and convicted of a string of automobile thefts (SDTP 1933-07-28 p. 3).

The Guardian Angel Orphanage, AKA Guardian Angel Industrial School for Girls, AKA Guardian Angel Training School for Boys, was located at the end of Heading Avenue. Under the direction of the Catholic Diocese of Peoria, it was operated by the Sisters of St. Francis for the purpose of "the care, education, and training of dependent children." Sources of income: church collections, fees, and county appropriations. According to the U.S. Census Bureau,* it held 80 boys and 74 girls at the beginning of 1933. It received 55 more during the year while it "discharged, transferred, etc." 62. Twelve of the children were in foster homes and the rest were in institutional care.

**Children Under Institutional Care and in Foster Homes, 1933. Dependent and Neglected Children Under the Care of Public and Private Institutions or Agencies, Not Including Juvenile Delinquents* (Leon Truesdell, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1935)

Andrew Urbanc reported 1937-11-12 that she was "at a boarding home in the City of Peoria, Illinois, where she helps with the housework, and is attending school regularly." 1940-07-13 when Frances Josephine turned 18 and became eligible to collect her share of her estate ($224.08), she wrote to the court, "I further certify that I am now employed at housework in the City of Peoria, Illinois and that because of said employment it is impossible for me to come to Ottawa, Illinois in order to be present in Court at the time final settlement of my estate is made; that I believe that if I should ask for time off in order to be present in Court, I might lose said employment, and I therefore ask the Court to approve said Guardian's account and report as filed."

1943-11-01 she married William J. Marfell (b. 1923-01-25; d. 1989-10-09), who was in the army at the time (enlisted 1943-02-13, discharged 1945-12-02). His enlistment record described his civil occupation as "semi-skilled occupations in fabrication of metal products," and his obituary reported that he worked as a machinist for 25 years, then as an operating engineer for Peoria Local 649.

THE GROCERS

In 1928, at the age of 16, John Urbanc (the son of Michael and Frances)

went to work as a clerk at the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, which had locations in La Salle, Peru, and Oglesby. In 1932 John was branch manager of groceries at Larkin Economy Stores,* 825 First St. From 1937 to 1940, he clerked at Streator Food Market (AKA Streator Fruit Mart), 411 E. Main. In 1940, the former manager of Streator Food Market, Joseph Pikovsky, opened the Public Fruit Mart (AKA Public Food Mart) at 511 E. Main on 1940-08-08. John followed Pikovsky to the Public Food/Fruit Mart and, according to the *Times-Press*, remained there for the next seven years. However, when he entered the Navy on 1944-03-31 he stated his occupation as produce salesman at Illinois Fruit & Produce. Presumably, he had returned to Pikovsky's Mart after the war.

*Begun as a modest soap manufacturer by John D. Larkin, in Buffalo, in 1875, the Larkin Company grew to become one of the largest mail-order houses in the USA in the decades surrounding 1900…. In 1918, anticipating the chain store boom, Larkin established two grocery store chains (other retail ventures followed). … Given their resemblance, A&P likely served as the model for Larkin Co.'s economy grocery stores. A&P opened its first Economy Store in 1913, in Jersey City, New Jersey. The economy store model deviated from the existing store format because it eliminated services such as credit, deliveries, premiums, trading stamps, and public telephones. It sold a limited number of items on a cash-and-carry basis, and employed one manager and a single part-time clerk. … The company regularly lost money in these ventures and, combined with a shrinking mail-order economy, struggled during the 1920s and 1930s, and eventually liquidated in 1941-1942. … The period of decline extended from the early 1920s – a few years after making large investments in retail stores – to the early 1940s. In contrast to the two largest mail-order firms, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, Larkin failed to make a successful transition from mail order to chain stores. Howard Stanger, "Failing at retailing: the decline of the Larkin Company, 1918–1942," *Journal of Historical Research in Marketing* (2010) 2 (1): 9–40.

A 1945 publication by the Department of Commerce stated, "That many men are seriously considering running a business of their own after the war is clearly evident in the increasing number of inquiries received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce." The booklet, titled *Establishing and Operating a Grocery Store* (EOG), was a response to "veterans, war workers, and employes in various civilian enterprises [who] have been seeking basic and authoritative advice on starting a particular business."

According to a 1945 Dun & Bradstreet publication, *Opportunities in Retail Trade for Service Men* (ORT):

Little or no political attention was paid to small business, until October 1940, when the Special Committee of the Senate to Study Problems of American Small Business was created …. Since that date, there has been a steadily increasing political and economic interest in the well-being of smaller concerns. This interest has grown more recently to include the returning service man who may have plans to open or to acquire a business of his own, and the war worker who may have saved sufficient funds to open his own business, or who may return to the shop which his wife and children have operated in his absence. Moreover, through the G.I. Bill of Rights, the Federal Government is making available, under qualified restrictions, long-term loans to perform the function of equity capital in organizing and taking over small enterprises by veterans.
Opportunities in Retail Trade for Service Men ... with a special supplement on operating expenses of retail grocery stores, (Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York, 1945) https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112066433449

The same publication advised:

To be successful, the ex-service man entering trade needs more than an opportunity, he needs to know how to buy, sell, and manage. If he can acquire a going business in a good location, he will overcome many obstacles of the pioneer. If he can acquire an experienced partner so much the better, for lack of experience is the most serious of all handicaps during the first three years of a business enterprise.

So, John appeared perfectly positioned when in 1947 he and his brother-in-law, Charles Bernardini, purchased the Streator Food/Fruit Mart.

SDTP 1947-09-23 p. 12: STREATOR FOOD MART IS SOLD

The most recent Streator veteran to launch into business for himself is John Urbanc, who yesterday took possession of the Streator Food Mart located at 411 E. Main St. Associated with Mr. Urbanc is his brother-in-law, Charles Bernardine, formerly of Chicago, the two men purchasing the business from George Honiotes. The new owners plan to completely remodel the building, transforming it into one of the most modern places of business in the city. They will handle a complete line of groceries, quality fruits and vegetables and will feature courteous service to the patron.

Mr. Urbanc, who is well acquainted in Streator where he has resided for about 11 years, is well qualified to operate his new business since he was employed at the same store from 1937 to 1940 and the past seven years had been associated with the Public Food Mart here. He is a veteran of 22 months service in the navy, spending 17 months on active duty in the Pacific area. Mr. Urbanc is married and the father of two sons, Ronald and Kenneth. The family resides in their own home at 609 N. Wasson St.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernardine, daughter, Geraldine, and son, Charles Jr., have come from Chicago and are residing in the second floor apartment at 609 N. Wasson St. He was previously a foreman for the Sleepmaker Mattress company in Chicago.

Thank You

Our first week in business was a marked success, thanks to all of you, our friends and customers. We know no better way of showing our appreciation than to continue selling food at lowest prices, always!

JOHNNY and CHUCK.

BULLETIN ON **Better Buys**

APPLES

KING DAVID ..... $1.79 bu.
JONATHANS ..... $2.19 bu.
GRIMES GOLDEN ..... $2.89 bu.
MAIDEN BLUSH ..... $2.98 bu.

U. S. No. 1 Red River Triumph
Potatoes ... $2.99
100 POUND SACK

BANANAS WE HAVE PLENTY AT ALL TIMES!

ALL POPULAR BRANDS
Cigarettes carton **$1.67**

FRESH NU-MAID
OLEO
31c LB.

HILLS BROS.
Coffee
2 Pound Can **97c**

MILNOT
3 tall cans **27c**

ALASKA PINK
Salmon
39c can

GOLD BUCKLE
ORANGES
29c dozen

National Apple Week

CALIFORNIA TOKAY
GRAPES
3 LBS. **25c**

LARGE BLEACHED
CELERY
10c STALK

JELLO
2 pkgs. **17c**

Streator Food Mart

411 E. Main St. WE DELIVER Phone 2407

SDTP 1949-03-28 p. 5: All winter, gardens are covered with snow, the ground is frozen to a depth of two or three feet and the temperature registers well below freezing most of the time, but any Streator housewife may have straw-berries, tomatoes, cucumbers, pineapple, grapes and many other out-of-season foods, both luxury and common, simply by visiting her fruit store.

In the Streator Food Mart at 411 E. Main street, John Urbanc and Charles Bernardini, shown in the accompanying photo with Irene Ondek, are busy taking care of just such requests and delivering them to customers. They carry a complete grocery line beside, as well as dairy products.

The two young men purchased the business from Louis Richmond [actually George Honiotes], for whom Urbanc had worked for years both in La Salle and in Streator, and opened up September 19, 1947.

Bernardini had done factory work principally, but John Urbanc had done nothing else but food store work since he was 15 years old, except a short time when he traveled for a wholesale fruit concern. He likes retail business the best and Bernardini has found being in business is more to his taste than factory work and living in a big city. "When people think of sacks of potatoes, bushels of apples and crates of oranges they think of us," said John Urbanc in describing the outstanding features of their enterprise. "We buy all our eggs from local farmers and pay top prices," he continued. "This is a fascinating business for there is always something to do and new foods coming in. Soon the thin-skinned fruits will make their appearance, beginning with peaches from California, then cherries, and the rest."

The store is self service if the customers wish, or the proprietors gladly give the usual assistance.

"We plan to make this the best food market in Streator," said Mr. Bernardini.

Miss Irene Ondek is a full time, experienced and helpful employee and has worked in the store for 13 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernardini have a daughter, Geraldine, who is a junior in the high school, and a small son, Charles Jr. Mrs. Bernardini is a sister of Mr. Urbanc.

Mr. and Mrs. Urbanc have two sons, Ronald and Kenneth, and live at 109 E. Fourteenth St. Mr. Urbanc spent two years in the navy during the war and has lived in Streator for ten years.

But how much money did John and Charles need to get started? According to D&B,

> Normally, a grocer should have in the neighborhood of $3,000 to start a retail business but many a grocer has gone into business with less, especially if he has been a salesman for a wholesaler or an ex-clerk in a successful store. It all depended upon the faith that the owner of the property, the purveyor of fixtures, and the local wholesaler had in his abilities. If creditors were willing to gamble on his experience against a year's lease, a two years' chattel mortgage, and a full stock for his shelves, all he needed was a sign painter, good health, faith in himself, and steady customers.

However, the same publication also claimed, "the minimum capital required to equip a store with merchandise, with fixtures, and to have sufficient cash left over" was $4,500.

But EOG conservatively estimated the capital required to buy and

operate a grocery store offering fresh meats, service, credit, and delivery (with annual sales of $36,000) at $6,245 (not including real estate).

And how much did John and Charles stand to gain?

> If [the store] is well run, the grocer should realize for himself a total net income, including salary and profit, of from 8 to 10 percent of sales. In the $25,000 store, roughly $2,000 sales per month, there might be as much as $200 a month for the owner-manager. From $350 to $450 a month is possible in the $50,000 store. EOG

They had their work cut out for them. According to EOG,

> In the retail food store many jobs are performed that the customer rarely knows about. For example, the grocer must do his own buying from a large number of suppliers. He must have made arrangements to store his goods in sufficiently large quantities and varieties to suit the needs of his particular customers. And these needs differ widely. He must refrigerate his perishable goods, such as meats and dairy products. He must give constant care to these products to keep them in good condition. And often he must throw out produce and meats no longer suit- able for sale. These and other losses are avoidable, or reducible, only through careful buying and intelligent care of stocks. The grocer who handles meat buys his meats by the carcass, quarter, or piece, from which he must "manufacture" steaks, roasts, chops, and hamburger steak. Again, he runs a risk of loss. For cutting meat is a real art, and unless he is highly skilled a meat cutter can lose money by not getting out of a carcass all that he should. The grocer must finance his stock until it is sold to the consumer. Often he buys a whole season's needs in canned goods and other products. He must also finance his credit sales–accounts receivable–to his customers, and often he takes a loss on these accounts in the form of bad debts. He invests his money in fixtures and equipment and, if he doesn't own his store, a long-term rental lease. In this way he assumes a financial risk that can result either in a profit or a loss. He not only assembles varieties of food products in his store but also delivers them to the purchaser if this service is required.
>
> While he renders all these visible and invisible services, the grocer and his employees must live, and he must pay taxes and other expenses. He gets the money for these expenses out of what he takes in over the counter for what he sells. Such operating expenses vary in accordance with the type of store, its location, its size, and the size of city in which it is located. However, service grocery stores with fresh meats operate on an average of 17 percent of sales. Some stores are well under this figure; others are over it. That is, it costs on the average about 17 cents out of each dollar of sales to pay for rent, buying expense, salaries and wages, insurance, operation of delivery service, credit service and bad debt losses, plus other expenses of operating a service food store. The extent of these services and their cost are governed by the demands of the buying public and the efficiency of operation. The

average proprietor is able to make for himself about 2 to 5 cents on each dollar of sales as profit on his business, in which he has invested considerable capital of his own. But it should be remembered that out of this profit and the nominal salary which the proprietor charges as business expense he must pay his income taxes just like everyone else.

As an independent grocer, John might have provided some services we no longer expect from a grocery store.

The services of the grocery store include service in the store, credit extension, telephone service, and delivery service. When all four are offered, the store is a complete-service grocery. Independently operated stores provide these services more frequently than do chain stores. In fact, very few of the larger chains, and not many of the smaller ones, provide all of them. …

While an increasing proportion of independent grocers are reducing or eliminating credit business, the fact remains that the service gives independent stores an important advantage over chain stores, for relatively few chain stores extend credit. Therefore, a grocer should think twice before deciding to operate on a noncredit basis. But if such service is extended, it must be kept well in hand through a good system of control. EOG

For the 1950 census, in response to the question "How many hours did he work last week?", John replied 65. Charles' reply was 60.

1953-08-11 a display ad appeared in the *Daily Times-Press*:

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS
Moving Out of Town. So We Must Dispose of Our ENTIRE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, FIXTURES and EQUIPMENT.
We Guarantee That Anything You Buy Will Be At A Great Savings! Obviously We Cannot Advertise Each Item, But Come
And See What You Can Save!
STREATOR FOOD MART
411 East Main Street.

Nobody moved out of town, however, since on 1954-02-09, John opened Johnny's Food Mart at 101 W. Third St., currently the site of a McDonalds. But Charles Bernardini, perhaps weary of the 60-hour weeks, was no longer a partner. The 1957 city directory lists him as a service man for Schlitt's Distr, and the 1959 directory lists as a service man for Illinois Fruit & Produce.

SDTP 1954-02-08 p. 6:

JOHN URBANC TO OPEN MART
WILL CARRY COMPLETE LINE OF FOODSTUFFS
OPENING TUESDAY

The store building located at 101 W. Third St., which for many years was occupied by Brown Brothers' Grocery, will again house a concern of this type to be known as Johnny's Food Mart. It will be under the management of John Urbanc, former operator of the Streator Food Market, and will be open for business Tuesday.

The new owner, who resides with his wife and two sons, Ronald, 12, and Kenneth, 9, at 116½ N. Bloomington St., has had 20 years of merchandising experience, 17 of them being spent in Streator. He and his wife, the former Edith Schmoeger, came here from LaSalle.

The building has been completely redecorated and renovated. The exterior being painted white, with yellow trim. The interior is most attractively decorated with wallpaper featuring a maroon background embossed with large white leaves. The flooring is of asphalt tile in brown and white and the shelving and trim are in a light shade of green.

New refrigerated meat cases have been added as well as new cases for produce and dairy products.

Self service will be a feature of the market and a complete line of food staples, frozen foods, milk and dairy products, notions and school supplies will be carried. A meat department, in charge of John Cherveny, has also been added. Ample parking space will be available.

Mr. Urbanc is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, having served in the Navy during World War II.

JOHNNY'S FOOD MART

101 West Third Street. Phone 7864 John J. Urbanc, Prop.

ANNOUNCES

THE OPENING TUESDAY OF

STREATOR'S NEWEST FOOD MART

We invite all of our former customers to visit us in our new store for their food needs and .... we look forward to meeting and serving many new ones.

FREE ICE CREAM

AND

POTATO CHIPS

TO ALL CHILDREN

ACCOMPANIED WITH PARENTS

We have completely redecorated and remodeled the interior of our store and stocked it with a complete line of Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables, High Grade Meat, Frozen Foods and Ice Cream and Dairy Products.

PLENTY OF FREE PARKING SPACE — NO METERS.

We Will Be Open From 8:00 A. M. Til 8 P. M. Daily

OUR PRICES WILL ALWAYS BE LOWEST POSSIBLE!

Whereas the Streator Food Mart appears not to have offered fresh meat—at least not initially—his new store did. In 1949 the SDTP reported John was assisting George Rodosky, the manager of the meat section at the A. & P. Food Store at 116 N. Park St. Perhaps at that time he learned the skill of cutting meat in order to meet customer demand and to increase profits. In fact, the change was overdue. In 1945, EOG had stated: "It is also significant to notice how the grocery business has shifted toward the combination type of store [i.e., one with fresh meat]. In 1929 the total business was divided almost equally between these two types. By 1939 the combination stores did over 70 percent of the business. … It would seem

that customers prefer the more complete food markets, where they can purchase all of their food requirements at one place, and that the trade is adjusting itself to this situation." It went on to emphasize:

> The items that have the greatest influence on store activity are the fresh meats sold in combination stores. It can be readily seen, however, that in this type of store much more is required in the way of special equipment and skilled help. The fresh-meat equipment, fixtures, and tools add substantially to the original investment. The employment of a meat cutter calls for a sizable outlay in wages. But it must be remembered that the ability of the meat cutter often makes the difference between profit and loss on a store's operation.

The store was open every day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and until 9:00 p.m. on Saturdays. It closed for Christmas but on other major holidays, such as Independence Day and Thanksgiving, it was open from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. It was open all day on New Year's Day. In 1954 he advertised for "Boy, 16 years or over. Steady work." which was the only indication I've found that he ever had help in running the store. When he took a week's vacation in 1957 the event made the newspaper, but he was back in time to open for Independence Day.

> SDTP 1957-07-01 p. 4: John Urbanc and family of 1209 Carroll Street have returned from a week's vacation spent in Escanaba, Mich. Time was spent visiting relatives, fishing and swimming. Mr. Urbanc operates Johnny's Food Mart.

In addition to long hours, John had other problems to deal with.

> SDTP 1956-02-07 p. 2: Between $3 and $4 in nickels and five cartons of cigarettes were obtained by burglars in a break-in at Johnny's Food Mart, 101 West Third street during the night. Entrance was gained through a rear door where the glass had been broken to reach the lock inside. The burglary was discovered this morning when the store was opened for the day.

> SDTP 1956-03-26 p. 1: Diligence, plus efficient police work and the co-operation of a citizen, paid off for Streator police early today when they walked in on a burglary, nabbed the perpetrator in the act, and with his arrest drew a solution to a series of break-ins spread over a period a several weeks in the local area.
>
> In custody is Roy Deon Kirkpatrick, 18, of 211 Goulding street, who was

surprised in the commission of a burglary at the Frank J. Ramza grocery, 601 Bronson street, at 1:50 this morning. Police were on the scene in a matter of minutes after a neighbor reported hearing the sound of broken glass.

Kirkpatrick offered no resistance as Assistant Chief of Police Elmer Kimes and Officers Ben Elder and Gene Robertson entered the place and seized him in the act of rifling a cash drawer. When arrested, Kirkpatrick was carrying a bull-whip, the handle of which he had used in shattering a glass in the rear door of the grocery. A search of his automobile parked near the grocery yielded approximately $173 in cash, most of it in change wrappers, 13 boxes of shotgun shells, a box of sparkplugs, and assortment of other items, including a large corn knife which he said he had used to gain entry in other establishments. According to Chief of Police John Gaydos, Kirkpatrick admitted burglarizing the Healy Cigar Store, Aschinger Electric Company Store and the Hamburger Inn, all in the 100 block of South Bloomington St., the night of Feb. 26; the Virl Hill Motor Co., 210 North Bloomington St., the same night; Dorothy's Flowers, 111 South Park St., Feb. 21; Johnny's Food Mart, 101 West Third St., Feb. 6, and the Carpenter Bros. Store, Ancona, three weeks ago.

Kirkpatrick said he had once been an employee of two of the establishments he burglarized.

Coincidentally, the store in which the burglar was apprehended was the same one Johnny's Food Mart would move to in 1964.

SDTP 1961-04-24 p. 11: Streator police, cruising in the north section of the city at 5:40 a.m. today, found a glass in the front door of Johnny's Food Mart, 101 West Third St., broken, and a brick lying inside the store. The proprietor, John Urbance [sic], was notified and an investigation made. Nothing, however, was found to have been taken.

1962-08-18 a notice appeared in the newspaper: "Johnny's New Food Mart is now open for business at the corner of 3rd and Bloomington streets. Phone 24148." The store had not moved, however, so I don't know what was new besides the telephone number. Johnny's Food Mart was not assessed personal property tax for 1962, so perhaps it was closed for remodeling.

1964-10-20 Johnny's Food Mart re-opened at 601 E. Bronson, formerly Ramza's Market. Frank J. Ramza was a Polish immigrant who had operated a grocery store adjacent to his home since 1920. 1963-10-10 Ramza had listed the building for rent.

John appears to have ceased advertising after 1966. The annual tax

assessment of personal property shows his declining fortunes.

Pub. date	Store	Amount	Address	Owner
1945-09-08	Streator Food Mart	$700	411 E. Main	Louis Richmond
1946-09-24	Streator Food Mart	$700	411 E. Main	Louis Richmond
1947-10-23	Streator Food Mart	$700	411 E. Main	George Honiotes
1948-09-15	Streator Food Mart	$600	411 E. Main	Urbanc & Bernardini
1949-10-04	Streator Food Mart	$600	411 E. Main	Urbanc & Bernardini
1950-10-23	Streator Food Mart	$600	411 E. Main	Urbanc & Bernardini
1951-11-17	Streator Food Mart	$2,800	411 E. Main	Urbanc & Bernardini
1952-11-15	Streator Fruit Mart	$1,600	411 E. Main	Urbanc & Bernardini
1953-10-27	Streator Fruit Mart	$1,400	411 E. Main	Urbanc & Bernardini
1954-12-20	Johnny's Food Mart	$1,000	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1955-10-22	Johnny's Food Mart	$1,000	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1956-11-17	Johnny's Food Mart	$400	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1957-10-28	Johnny's Food Mart	$400	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1959-02-21	Johnny's Food Mart	$400	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1959-12-12	Johnny's Food Mart	$500	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1960-10-01	Johnny's Food Mart	$500	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1961-10-06	Johnny's Food Mart	$400	101 W. Third	John Urbanc
1962-10-09	n/a	$0		
1963-10-24	Johnny's Food Mart	$200	Third & Bloomington	John Urbanc
1964-11-13	Johnny's Food Mart	$200	601 E. Bronson	John Urbanc
1965-12-10	Johnny's Food Mart	$200	601 E. Bronson	John Urbanc
1967-01-16	Johnny's Food Mart	$150	601 E. Bronson	John Urbanc
1968-01-23	Johnny's Food Mart	$150	601 E. Bronson	John Urbanc
1969-12-01	Johnny's Food Mart	$150	601 E. Bronson	John Urbanc

The sharp increase after 1950 was universal, with every property assessment quadrupling from the previous year. Of course, these figures are necessarily only estimates of the store's actual value. On 1963-10-28 the *Daily Times-Press* published an editorial which read, in part:

> The Bruce Township assessment list has been published in the *Times-Press*. It includes a valuation of all real estate, for this is the quadrennial year for reviewing, and also personal property which is checked each year. The tremendous amount of work involved in making the assessment is apparent in the more than 14 pages of the newspaper required to publish. Each piece of land and lot, together with improvements are appraised by the local assessor and if there are any questions involved the county supervisor of assessment checks and his figures are the ones that stand.
>
> Values in Bruce Township have been based upon 55-60 per cent of true worth, a ratio that will equal that in other parts of the county and generally slightly above the state.
>
> Land and improvements are visible to assessing officials, but when it comes to personal property, they throw up their hands. Because so much personal property cannot be seen, the assessor must rely upon the willingness of the taxpayer to divulge his holdings. Technically, personal property consists of all

cash, in the bank or in the pocket, stocks, bonds, mortgages and innumerable other items. In Chicago there is little or no effort to assess or collect on personal items, not even automobiles, with the result that four or five utility companies pay some 80 per cent of all the personal property tax in the city.

Personal property tax has become a joke.

Downstate, assessors confine their efforts to automobiles and household furniture and major appliances. It is easy to check motor cars for the supervisor of assessment gets a list when they are licensed at Springfield.

Regardless of how accurately John reported the value of his business, the days of the small neighborhood grocery store were on the wane. In 1948 the business directory of the Streator city directory listed 57 names under *Groceries and Meats – Retail*, one for every 257 residents. I don't have access to a city directory later than 1959, so I've had to calculate the number of grocery stores in 1970 based on newspaper ads and tax lists: the number comes to 23.

There were about 252,000 retail grocery stores in the United States in 1958—136,000 fewer than in 1939 and 99,000 fewer than in 1948. As the number of stores decreased, the size of individual firms and stores grew. By 1958, 4 percent of the stores accounted for 46 percent of all grocery-store sales, with each averaging more than $1 million in annual sales.

Single-unit grocery-store firms not affiliated with a buying group had been disappearing since 1939. In the nation as a whole, fewer and fewer stores were operated solely with family labor. In California, the decline of these stores had been so rapid that, if it continued at the same rate, they would be virtually eliminated within about 15 years. *Growth patterns in the retail grocery business*, Stephen J. Hiemstra; D.B. DeLoach, Berkeley, Calif. Division of Agricultural Sciences, University of California, California Agricultural Experiment Station, 1962.

As supermarkets surged, mom-and-pop grocers were roadkill. In 1948, the retail census had recorded 504,439 food stores in the United States, including many small stores bought or started by ex-servicemen using low-cost government loans. The store count had dropped nearly one-fourth by 1954, despite robust population growth, and another 30,000 food stores disappeared between 1954 and 1958. Independent stores still held two-thirds of all grocery sales, but most of the thriving independent stores were supermarkets whose owners had ascended into the upper middle class, with homes of their own, 1.7 cars, kids in college, and an average income six times that of all Americans. Although the vast majority of food stores had three or fewer paid employees, those traditional

grocery stores, collectively, sold only one-fifth of the nation's food. One-third of all food was purchased at stores with thirty or more employees and sales exceeding $1 million. *The Great A&P and the Struggle for Small Business in America,* Marc Levinson (Hill & Wang, 2011).

According to his son, Kenneth, John closed the store in 1969 because of problems with suppliers. After John died 1970-08-15, 601 E. Bronson hosted Northtown Pet Shop. In 2014, 601 E. Bronson was one of several properties slated for demolition.

SDTP 1983-02-09 p. 2: Charles Bernardini, 73, of 703 E. Broadway St., died at 1:45 p.m. Tuesday at St. Mary's Hospital. He had been in ill health for the past three years. Mass of Christian burial will be held at 11 a.m. Friday at the Immaculate Conception Church. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery. Visitation is 4 to 8 p.m. Thursday at the Solon Funeral Home. The rosary will be recited at 7 p.m.

Born Dec. 1, 1909, at Cherry, Ill., he was the son of the late Charles and Margaret (Bianco) Bernardini. He married Mary Urbanc on Oct. 12, 1930, at LaSalle. She survives. Also surviving is one daughter, Mrs. Durwood (Geraldine) Hanneman, of Peoria; two sons, Charles R. Bernardini of Chicago and Gary A. Bernardini of Toluca; five grand children; one brother. Gene Castellari, of Princeton; two sisters, Mrs. Victor (Theresa) Marini, LaSalle, and Mrs. John (Ellen) Leone, Oglesby. He was preceded in death by one granddaughter and two brothers, Robert Castellari and Albert Castellari.

Mr. Bernardini lived in Streator and LaSalle most of his life and was employed by the State of Illinois Driver's License Division at Streator and Ottawa for many years, retiring in 1979. He was a member of the Immaculate Conception Church, United Commercial Travelers, and Third and Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, having served as grand knight and financial secretary. Mr. Bernardini served on the LaSalle County Board from 1972 to 1980 and was also a Democratic precinct committeeman.

IV. SCHMOEGER

Adam John Schmoeger (b. 1840-02-02; d. 1908-06-30)

Adam John Schmoeger was born in February 1840 in Saxony, in what today is Germany. To be more specific, we'll have to do some detective work. 1863-11-05 Adam married Johanna Emilie Zacher in La Salle. They gave birth to a daughter, Hattie A. on 1870-09-10. Now, another Saxon butcher who went by S.A. (Sebastian August) Schmoeger settled in Sterling, IL, and the *Sterling Daily Gazette* for 1892-04-11 mentioned that "Miss Hattie Schmoeger, who has been visiting with her cousin, Miss Anna Schmoeger, for a fortnight past, started for her La Salle home on Saturday." "Miss Anna" would have been Anna Katherine (b. 1875-01-20), the daughter of S.A. Schmoeger. So, we know that Adam and S.A. were brothers.*

*Edit: In fact, they were not brothers: Johann Adam (b. 1840-02-02) and Sebastian August (b. 1850-11-14) shared a great-grandfather, Johann Sebastian Schmöger (d. 1816-03-07). It was Johann Adam's brother, Sebastian Schmoeger (b. 1846-02-21), who married Amalia Wilhelmine Zacher. I am leaving this text uncorrected because it shows how I discovered the Schmöger's birthplace. See the Genealogy for complete correct details.

1868-11-26 a second man named Sebastian Schmoeger married Emilie Zacher's sister, Amalia Wilhelmine Zacher, and the couple settled in Peru, where he worked as a blacksmith and tinner. According to the *Sterling Standard*, this second Sebastian was a cousin of S.A. Schmoeger. So, Sebastian Schmoeger of Peru and Adam Schmoeger of La Salle were cousins. All three Schmoegers claimed Saxony as their place of birth on early census records.

1890-04-18 the *Sterling Gazette* reported:

> Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schmoeger and their son Fred left on the Omaha train this morning for the east. They are on their way to Europe and expect to remain about three months in the Saxony provinces of Germany, visiting with relatives. Mr. Schmoeger has had signal success in business in this country and it is with a feeling of satisfaction that he can go back to visit his native land in such satisfactory circumstances. We wish them a pleasant journey.

The next year, beginning 1891-04-30, the *Sterling Standard* published a series of articles entitled "A Boy's Diary: Memoranda of a Sterling School Boy who Visited the Fatherland Last Year." The Diary was the thirteen-year-old Fred Schmoeger's travel journal containing brief descriptions of the places he and his parents had visited. It provides some useful clues about the origins of the Schmoegers.

Mecklar [is] the village where my mother [Anna Katherine Salzmann (b. 1852-02-02)] was born and lived. My grandfather died after the Franco-German war in ’70. My uncle died soon after the war. He was a bugler. The village has about 450 inhabitants. I have an uncle here who is an insurance agent and musician. The village has a small general store and two hotels and saloons. My uncle lives in the largest and finest house in the village. It is made of stone. They have a church here with a clock on. We got there at Thursday night at six o’clock and went away on Saturday morning at 10 o’clock for Rossdorf, my father’s [Sebastian August Schmoeger (b. 1850-11-14)] old home.

Rossdorf is in Saxon Meiningen, where my father’s parents and relations live. He has his parents, two brothers and one sister. The village has eight stores and three hotels, of which my grandfather has one. In ’70 the Germans and French had a fight here and the French were beat.

Kaufbeuren [is a] large city; many churches and a fine depot. June 15—Went with a friend of mine to the panorama of the battle of Worth, fought on the eighth day of August, 1880, by the little village of Froschweiler in France. I had four uncles in it [I assume he meant the battle, not the panorama], two were musicians, one a bugler and one an officer. ...

Lutzelbourg [is] about five miles [actually closer to 25] from Strassburg, and is a small factory village. My uncle is a foreman in the oil-soap and perfume part. It is a very large factory.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Eighth Edition, (Edinburgh, 1859): SAXE-MEININGEN (Germ. Sachsen-Meiningen), a duchy of Germany... The constitution of the state is monarchical; at the head of it stands the duke, who exercises the executive power; and is limited in his legislative functions by a diet. This assembly consists of 24 deputies; two appointed by the duke, six by the landowners, eight by the inhabitants of the towns, and eight by those of the country. The duke and the majority of the people belong to the Lutheran religion; and there are only about 1000 Roman Catholics, 1550 Jews, and 80 Mennonites. The judicial establishments consist of a court of appeal at Hildburghausen, subordinate to that of Jena, and several inferior tribunals. The army consists of a regiment of infantry, 1726 strong.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Eleventh Edition, (New York, 1910): The duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, or more correctly Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, was founded in 1681 by Bernard, the third son of Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxe-Gotha, and consisted originally of the western part of the present duchy, the district around Meiningen. Bernard was succeeded in 1706 by his three sons, Ernest Louis, Frederick William and Anton Ulrich, but after 1746 the only survivor was the youngest, Anton Ulrich, who reigned alone from this date until his death in 1763. By this time the duchy had increased considerably in extent, but petty wars with the other Saxon princes combined with the extravagance of the court and the desolation caused by the Seven Years' War to plunge it into distress and bankruptcy. A happier time, however, was experienced under Charlotte Amalie, Anton's widow, who ruled as regent for her sons, Charles (d. 1782) and George (d. 1806). Under the latter prince the country prospered greatly, and having introduced the principle of primogeniture, he died and was succeeded by his infant son, Bernard Ernest Freund (1800–1882), whose mother, Eleanora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, governed in his name until 1821. The war with France at the beginning of this reign, with its attendant evils, quartering of troops, conscription, and levies of money, joined with cattle disease and scanty harvests in plunging the land again into distress, from which it recovered very slowly.

In 1825 the extinction of the family ruling Saxe-Gotha made a rearrangement of the Saxon duchies necessary, and Saxe-Meiningen benefited greatly by the settlement of 1826, its area being more than doubled by the receipt of 530 sq. m. of territory. The additions consisted of the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen, founded in 1680 by Ernest, the sixth son of Ernest the Pious; the duchy of Saxe-Saalfeld, founded by John Ernest, the seventh son of Ernest the Pious, which had been united with Saxe-Coburg in 1735; and the districts of Themar, Kranichfeld and Kamburg. In 1823 Bernard had granted a liberal constitution to his duchy, but these additions made further changes inevitable and a new constitution was granted in 1829. Saxe-Meiningen had entered the confederation of the Rhine in 1807, but had joined the allies in 1813 and became a member of the German confederation in 1815. In 1866, unlike the other Saxon duchies, Saxe-Meiningen declared for Austria in the war with Prussia; at once the land was occupied by Prussian troops, and in September 1866 Duke Bernard abdicated and was succeeded by his son George (b. 1826), who immediately made peace with Prussia and joined the North German Confederation, his land becoming a member of the new German empire in 1871. In 1871 the dispute which had been carried on since 1831 between the duke and the diet about the rights of each to the state domains was settled by a compromise, each party receiving a share of the revenues. The heir-apparent Prince Bernard (b. 1851) has no sons, so by a law of 1896 the succession is settled upon the sons of his half-brother Prince Frederick (b. 1861).

Today, Roßdorf is a small municipality located in the Schmalkalden-Meiningen district of Thuringia, Germany.

Perhaps the first Schmoeger to immigrate was Johann Adam's older brother Heinrich (b. 1838-07-23), who arrived in 1860 and married Ottilie/Julia Hapmeier 1862-02-12 in La Salle. 1863-07-27 he registered for the draft and served in the 44th Regiment, Illinois Infantry, Company A. In 1870 he was in Peru, then moved to Peoria in 1875. The 1880 census recorded his occupation as butcher, as did the 1883 Peoria city directory. 1890-08-29 he applied as an invalid for a Civil War veteran pension. The *Dixon Evening Telegraph* of Monday 1890-10-27 reported "Henry Schmoeger of La Salle committed suicide by hanging on the back porch of his residence last Thursday night."

Tax records show Adam was settled in La Salle by May 1864 and practicing the butcher's trade. I don't have access to La Salle newspapers, but he might have placed advertisements like his relative in Sterling did:

> *Whiteside Times* 1872-09-01: S. A. Schmoeger's Meat Market has been removed to his new market No. 454, Third St, Sterling, (first door West of Gertesen & Overhalser's Grocery Store) and has been refitted and placed in complete order for handling meat with neatness and dispatch. Will continue to supply the public with choicest Beef, Pork, Mutton, Steaks, Roasts, Boiling Meats, Poultry, Sausage of all kinds, Head Cheese, and Lard.
>
> *Sterling Standard* 1887-04-07: Easter will soon be here, and you will want a juicy roast for dinner. I have the finest fat steer to butcher for that day that was ever put on the market. Leave your orders early. S. A. SCHMŒGER
>
> *Sterling Standard* 1892-02-11: Are You Hungry? Then buy your meats, lard, etc., where you get 100 CENTS on the dollar for your money, and where you get the best meats on the market. I slaughter my own meats, and kill none but the best. S. A. SCHMŒGER

Adam and Emilie gave birth to eleven children, six of whom lived. Emilie's family had come from what today is Weißensee, Sömmerda, Thuringia, Germany, to the United States in 1857, arriving at the port of New Orleans on 12 May aboard the S.S. *Bremen*. Adam died 1908-06-30 in La Salle and Emilie followed six years later.

La Salle Daily Tribune 1914-01-08: Mrs. Emilie Schmoeger, widow of the late Adam Schmoeger, one of the first merchants on Eighth street, passed at the Schmoeger homestead, 750 Tonti street. Although Mrs. Schmoeger's illness began over a year ago, she was up and around her home and it was not until noon yesterday that her condition became serious and she was forced to take to her bed.

She has been ailing with diabetes and a few days ago was seized with a slight cold, developing into pneumonia Wednesday. This malady was the direct cause of her death. Mrs. Schmoeger was formerly Miss Emilie Zacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Zacher. She was born in Saxony, Germany, on May 28, 1845 and thus she was in her sixty-ninth year. When twelve years of age the parents and four children set sail for America and came to Peru, Illinois. The entire journey was made by water, the trip up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers was made from New Orleans where they landed in 1857.

On November 5, 1863 Miss Zacher and Adam Schmoeger, also of Peru, were married in that city and continued to make their residence there until 1876 when the Schmoegers decided to move to La Salle. Schmoeger was a butcher by trade and while conducting a shop in Peru, he determined to open one in La Salle, which he did thirty-seven years ago. This market was located at Eighth and Tonti streets and was conducted by him and his son, Fred W., for over three decades, being discontinued only a few months ago. The son took possession at the time of his father's death, June 30, 1908.

Six children are left to mourn the death of Mrs. Schmoeger. They are: Fred W., assistant fire marshal, La Salle; Mrs. William Stoeckle, Sterling; Mrs. John Duncan, La Salle; August, Gary, Ind.; Edward and Otto, La Salle. Thirteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren are also living, as are three sisters: Mrs. S[ebastian] Schmoeger, Peru; Mrs. Fred Hess, Tacoma, Wash.; and Mrs. M[einrad] Vollenweider, McNabb, Ill.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at two o'clock from the late residence to the German Lutheran church. Rev. Krueger will hold the services. Burial will be made in the Peru City cemetery.

Here is a short recollection of the Zachers written by Mrs. Meinrad Vollenweider's daughter, Hetty Vollenweider Leibundgut (1892–1965):

Mother's [Louisa Wilhemina Zacher] parents, the Zachers, migrated to the U.S. about 1857. I recall grandmother Zacher [Auguste Maria Zacher] saying that her parents were weavers and when they left their native land (in a wagon) many others of the village left with them, including the pastor of their church (Lutheran). They crossed the ocean in a sailboat and landed in New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi. The trip took three months. Grandmother gave birth to a child en route but it died and was buried at sea. They settled in Peru where

> grandfather [Gottlob Martin Zacher] did cabinet work. He learned his trade as a boy and as an apprentice traveled all over Europe, especially Italy and Germany. His specialty was finishing wood for pianos. His health was poor after coming to this country and grandmother Zacher kept a general store to add to the family income. Grandmother was an excellent business woman. She traveled to Peoria via water to do her buying and to Chicago. Aunt Annie has told of going with her and that some of the markets were in tents.

Frederick W. Schmoeger (b. 1868-07-21; d. 1924-01-06)

Charles and Karoline "Lena" Wollitz sailed from Hamburg aboard the S.S. *Teutonia* and arrived at the port of New York 1868-06-06. Both were born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz in what is today Germany. Their daughter, Carolina "Lena" Wollitz, was born 1870-01-08 in Ohio, probably Youngstown, where they eventually settled. Charles was employed as an ironworker at Grace Furnace and Brier Hill Iron & Coal Co. Somehow, Lena came to La Salle, where she and Frederick W. Schmoeger were married 1889-09-17. A man named Heinrich "Henry" C. Wollitz—presumably a brother or cousin of Charles Wollitz—had married Karoline's sister and they too eventually settled in Youngstown, OH. However, it seems their first child, Herman, was born 1867-11-17 in La Salle, IL. So, some sort of connection between La Salle and the Wollitzes existed, and it might have drawn Lena back. Her sister Martha followed her to La Salle, marrying Frank L. Klein, and her brother Max J. settled in Union County, IL.

The 1891 La Salle city directory listed Frederick Schmoeger as assistant foreman of Zinc City Fire Co. No. 2. His father's 1914 obituary referred to him as "assistant fire marshal." The *Daily Post Tribune* for 1935-03-05 identified him as former "La Salle fire chief and then chief of Fire Co. #2."

However, his primary occupation was butcher. His father's obituary seems to claim he worked continuously in his father's shop until late 1913: "This market was located at Eighth and Tonti streets and was conducted by him and his son, Fred W., for over three decades, being discontinued only a few months ago. The son took possession at the time of his father's death, June 30, 1908." As usual, however, the reality is not so simple.

The city directories for 1891 and 1894 listed Fred as butcher and manager, respectively, at Adam Schmoeger meats. But between 1896-08-22 and 1896-10-15 the *Sterling Daily Gazette* mentioned Fred W. Schmoeger

several times in a manner to indicate he and his family were residents of that town: "Fred W. Schmoeger, who is employed by his uncle, S. A. Schmoeger, has received word from LaSalle that his father is very ill at his home with rheumatism, and so he expects to go tomorrow morning to visit him." In 1898 he was back in Peru and listed in the directory as a butcher, with place of employment not noted. However, his father's name appeared in the same directory without an occupation, suggesting he had probably retired, so one would assume Fred took over operation of the meat market at this time. In the 1900 and 1910 censuses, Adam was also recorded without any occupation. But here's where things start to get odd. 1902-01-09 the *Streator Daily Free Press* reprinted a notice from the *La Salle Tribune* announcing "Fred Sch[m]oeger has accepted a position in [Egbert] Deyo's meat market in Streator. Mr. Schmoeger will move his family to that city this week. As a meat dealer Fred is second to none around these parts, hence his success in Streator is assured." If Adam had retired and sold* the shop to Fred, why was Fred leaving town to work for someone else? And who was minding the shop? The answer to this last question might have been his brother, August Sebastian (b. 1879-07-29), who is listed in the city directory from 1898 as butcher. However, at 23 he was rather young to leave in charge.

*I say "sold" because that is how his brother, S.A. transferred his business to his son, Fred A. Schmoeger, and nephew, Louis Schmoeger. See *Sterling Gazette* 1901-04-02 p. 2.

By 1905 Fred was back in La Salle and the shop at 1000 8th was now listed under the name "Frederick W Schmoeger meats" and employing August as a butcher. Another mystery is posed by the 1910 census, which recorded Fred's occupation as teamster at Hammond Packing Co. The same census recorded August as a butcher at a butcher shop, and Frederick W. Schmoeger meats appeared in the next year's directory, however, so the business was still in operation. If the obituary is correct, Fred finally shuttered it in late 1913; the 1920 census still recorded Fred's occupation as butcher, however, so he must have found employment elsewhere.

As for August, his draft registration card indicates he was an unemployed meatcutter in Chicago on 1918-09-12. By 1923 he was in Gary, Indiana, where he appears to have remained until 1938. According to the IDS, his residence had been Gary, Indiana, prior to entering the Manteno State Mental Hospital in Illinois, where he was confined 1 year, 5 months, 8 days prior to death. He appears never to have married, so presumably his

brother and sister were responsible for committing him to the hospital in Illinois.

> *La Salle Daily Post Tribune* 1940-01-17: "August Schmoeger, a former La Salle resident, passed away this morning at the state hospital at Manteno*, having been confined there to receive treatment. He made his home in Chicago for a number of years. Otto Schmoeger and Mrs. [Emily Louise] John Duncan of La Salle, brother, and sister of Mr. Schmoeger, were called to Manteno today by his death and were accompanied by Edward Schleicher, La Salle mortician, who will bring the body to La Salle for services and burial."

*In 1939, a typhoid epidemic occurred at the hospital involving 453 cases and resulting in 60 deaths. The epidemic, which began early in August and continued into October, received national news coverage. The following notes are excerpted from *A Report on a Typhoid Fever Epidemic at Manteno State Hospital in 1939* (Illinois Department of Public Health, 1945).

> The Manteno State Hospital is an institution for mentally ill persons. It is located in Kankakee County, approximately 40 miles south of Chicago and 10 miles north and east of the City of Kankakee. Situated 2 miles from the nearest municipality (Manteno) on a tract of ground comprising approximately 1,000 acres, its 100 buildings virtually comprise a small municipality. ... [T]he population at the time of the epidemic was approximately 6,200. ... From June 1937 to June 1939 the population of the institution increased from 3,208 to 6,152. ... Sewage from the sanitary sewer system was treated in the institution sewage-treatment plant, of the activated sludge type, which was built in 1930 and was designed to give complete treatment to the wastes for a population of 3,000; however, at the time of the epidemic, the sanitary wastes from approximately 6,200 persons were being discharged to the plant, which so heavily overloaded it that it was not possible to produce a satisfactorily treated effluent. ... [I]t appears that there was not only an outright leakage of sewage from the sanitary sewers into the creviced lime-stone, but also that this sewage seeped through the limestone and found its way into the wells which supplied the institution with water. Up until August 19, the water from these wells was pumped directly into the institution distribution system without treatment. ... From this accumulation of evidence it would seem likely that the water supply was receiving direct contamination from the institution sewer system.

Fred and Lena gave birth to three children: Karl Adam (b. 1890-07-18), Emily Dolly (b. 1892-11-11), and Ralph F. (b, 1899-11-14).

> SDTP 1924-01-08 p. 7: FIREMAN DROPPED DEAD.

Fred W. Schmoeger, for thirty-six years a member of the La Salle fire department and for twenty years assistant fire marshal of that city, dropped dead at his home, 956 Eighth street, Sunday afternoon about 5:30. Mr. Schmoeger had spent the day about his home and in the afternoon had been helping his son, Ralph, around the garage, where they were making some minor adjustments on the latter's car.

Karl Adam Schmoeger (b. 1890-07-18; d. 1938-12-12)

Karl Adam Schmoeger (his name eventually became Anglicized to Carl) married Antoinette "Nettie" Korpal 1912-02-19 in La Salle. Her parents—John and Veronica—had immigrated around 1872 from a part of Poland ruled by Germany at the time.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Eighth Edition, (Edinburgh, 1859): POSEN, a province of Prussia, lying between N. Lat. 51. 10. and 53. 32., E. Long. 15. 7. and 18. 30.; and bounded on the N. by the province of West Prussia, W. by that of Brandenburg, S. by that of Silesia, and E. by the Russian empire; area 11,348 square miles. ... This province at one time formed part of the kingdom of Poland; but at the first partition in 1772 Prussia obtained all the country north of the Netze, and at the second partition in 1793 all the rest of the present province. An insurrection of the Poles against Prussia took place in this province in 1848; but after suffering several defeats, the insurgents were dispersed, and their leaders apprehended. In the same year, certain portions of Posen, inhabited chiefly by Germans, were incorporated with the German Confederacy; but in October 1851 these were again separated by a treaty. Besides Germans, Posen is inhabited by Poles and Jews, both of which races are more numerous here than in any other part of the kingdom—the former amounting to about 930,000, and the latter to 74,031 in 1851. In that year there were 447,986 Protestants and 870,574 Roman Catholics in the province. It is divided into the governments of Posen and Bromberg. Pop. (1855) 1,392,636.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Ninth Edition, (Edinburgh, 1885): POLAND, ... In Prussian Poland, ... the Germanization of the province has been more complete. Posen will soon be lost as a Polish town, and many historical places have had their names obliterated for such substitutes as Bismarcks-dorf and Sedan.

Joannes Korpal, 26, and Veronica Kuszynska, 21, were married 1868-07-13 in the Catholic church at what was then the city of Wissek (today Wysoka) in the *Kreis* of Wirsitz in the province of Posen, Prussia.* Both were from Mościska, 3.5 miles west of Wissek. Joannes was the offspring of

Josephus Korpal and Anna Derus. Veronica was the offspring of Josephus Kuszynski and Marianna Korpal. The cleric who recorded the marriage in the parish register added a note to clarify that Josephus and Joannes were not related to Marianna Korpal within the prohibited degrees.**

*In 1795 Poland was partitioned by Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Posen (as this part of partitioned Poland was then known) was divided into several progressively larger administrative units including *Kreis* (similar to a U.S. county) and province. All the locations associated with the Korpals in Poland were in the *Kreis* of Wirsitz, *Regierungsbezirk* of Bromberg, province of Posen. Today, all these locations are contained within the modern Polish *powiat* (county) of Piła in the voivodeship (province) of Greater Poland, and lie in a tight cluster between the cities of Szczecin and Bydgoszcz, just east of Piła.

https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1BO4B_mkfmv3_QiEb23ODLg5C0jcJoDY&usp=sharing

**"Wissek, Wirsitz, Posen, Prussia, Germany records," Image Group Number: 008106141; image 249 of 632. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJG-JS1K-S?view=index

Joannes was born 1842-10-13 and baptised five days later at Friedrichshöhe (Kosztowo). Veronica Kuszynski was born 1848-02-03 and baptised two days later at Friedrichshöhe. Their places of birth are not noted. They might have been Mościska, but presumably not, else the births would have been registered at Wissek rather than Friedrichshöhe.

Interestingly, a son was born only one month after the marriage of Joannes and Veronica, but he lived only another month. A daughter was born the next August, but she too was buried after one month.

John Korpal's obituary said he was a resident of La Salle for 55 years (1871–1926), which would mean he came there straight from Poland. For such an old family, they are not well represented in historical documents. Their name doesn't appear in the city directory until 1905, and then it was misspelled "Corpel." That portion of the 1880 federal census which probably included the neighborhood where the Korpal family resided seems to have been lost, or at least not made available online. The Korpals are not even well represented in the cemeteries of La Salle: FAG lists only five graves: Leo, John, Veronica, and two stillbirths that probably were theirs: in 1900, Veronica Korpal told the census enumerator she had borne an astonishing 13 children, only 5 of which were living at the time.

As far as I can tell, John was not related to any of the other Korpals in La Salle, but Veronica was. A nephew named Anton Jozef Korpal married Marianna "Mary" Lenska in La Salle 1882-01-31, but they had moved to

Chicago by 1885-09-07. A cousin named Jadwiga/Hedwig "Hattie" appears to be the only other Korpal to settle permanently in La Salle. She had married Tomasz Panneck in 1869 in Krostkowo/Freimark. They probably came to La Salle in 1872 or 1873, the same time as John and Veronica Korpal. From 1894 they resided at 1604 Crosat, one block west of John and Veronica on La Harpe. (In 1891 they were at 1500 Crosat, which might provide a clue to the whereabouts of the Korpals in the years before they first appear in the 1900 census.) Most of Hattie's siblings appear to have immigrated, as well as her mother. Her brother Valentine married 1882-01-23 in La Salle, but soon afterward moved to Minnesota. The rest of her siblings ended up in Eagle River, WI. Others might have passed through La Salle, not staying long enough to leave a mark in the historical record. So, ironically, Antoinette was related to the other Korpals of La Salle not through her father, but through her mother.

Antoinette Korpal's marriage to Karl Schmoeger was witnessed by someone whose name appears to be Theodore Kaszynski, who might have been Theodore A. (1895–1977), a cousin from Chicago.

The Korpals liked La Harpe street. By 1900 they were at 1719 La Harpe, then 1674 La Harpe, then 1653 La Harpe. After Antoinette married Karl, the newlyweds moved into 1623 La Harpe, so near to her parents that the two households appeared on the same sheet in the 1920 census. In 1924 they were at 1574 La Harpe, where Karl remained until his divorce.

> SDTP 1932-03-14: Charging that her husband discharged a shotgun in an effort to kill her, and that some of the shot struck her in the face, Mrs. Antoinette Schmoeger of La Salle was granted a decree of divorce from Carl Schmoeger at a hearing before Judge Edgar Eldredge in the circuit court at Ottawa. The couple were married February 19, 1912, and lived together until last month. Mrs. Schmoeger claimed her husband frequently treated her cruelly, and that on the night of February 3, he threatened to kill her. She took refuge in the bathroom of their home, she claimed, and he discharged a shotgun, some of the bullets entering her face. She was represented at the hearing by Attorney M. J. Faletti of La Salle.

From 1935 to 1938 Karl resided at Hotel Miles, 134 Marquette. He died 1938-12-12 in St Mary's Hospital of peritonitis, ruptured gangrenous

appendicitis, myocarditis, septic toxemia. I have not been able to locate an obituary. He is buried in Peru City Cemetery, LaSalle County, Illinois, block 10 lot 96, under a stone that reads "Karl A. Schmoeger 1890–1938."

Karl worked all his life at the Western Clock Co. (Westclox) in Peru, Illinois. His occupation when he died was "screw machine operator."

Source	Year	Occupation	Employer
Census	1910	laborer	freight office
Draft registration	1917	carter	Westclox
Census	1920	machinist	Westclox
City directory	1924	employee	Westclox
City directory	1926	machinist	Westclox
City directory	1928	employee	Westclox
City directory	1930	mach operator	Westclox
Census	1930	automatic machine	Westclox
City directory	1932	mechincal	Westclox
City directory	1935	machine operator	Westclox
City directory	1938	employee	Westclox
Death certificate	1938	screw machine operator	Westclox

Antoinette remained at 1574 La Harpe with her son Walter while he raised his family, until his death in 1967. It is interesting to note that the 1950 census recorded Antoinette as head of household. The city directory listed Antoinette with an occupation for the first time in 1945: domestic at St. Mary's Hospital. That descriptor changed over the years to employee, maid, and housekeeper, but she remained at the hospital until at least 1960. At some point she went into a nursing home. By 1974-10-10 she was in Hillview Nursing Home, the location of which I am uncertain. In 1977 her address was 802 N. Everett, Streator, IL, another mystery, since it was not a nursing facility. By 1979-06-29 she was in Heritage Manor Nursing and Convalescent Home, 1525 E. Main, Streator, IL, where she died at 91.

Karl and Antoinette Schmoeger had two children: Walter F. (b. 1912-07-23) and Edith Marion (b. 1913-09-28). A piece in the Spring Valley newspaper presents the 23-year-old Edith socializing with her peers:

> *Bureau County Democrat* 1936-10-02: Mrs. John Kalman Honored at Shower.
>
> Miss Virginia Jagodzinski of O'Conor avenue La Salle, was hostess to approximately 18 girl friends at a surprise post nuptial party Thursday in honor of Mrs. John Kalman of Spring Valley, the former Miss [Sophie "Dolly"] Donarski, of La Salle. Various games were played with prizes in bunco going to

Lucille Luwanski, Pearl Luwanski, Sophia Kaszynski, and Helen Kalman. In the other games prizes were awarded to Florence Trempalla, Edith Schmoeger, and Isabel Jessol [Jesiolowski?]. Ann Dobrydnia entertained with a humorous monologue.

What's interesting about this party is that all of the women mentioned were Polish employees of Westclox, except for Helen Kalman (not a Westclox employee, parentage unknown) and Pearl Luwanski (not a Westclox employee). Edith Schmoeger and Florence Trempalla were cousins; Virginia Jagodzinski and Isabel Jesiolowski were cousins; Lucille and Pearl Luwanski were sisters; Sophia Kaszynski later married Virginia Jagodzinski's brother, and vice versa.

Walter Schmoeger enlisted in the U.S. Navy 1943-10-01. He was stationed at U.S. Naval Advanced Base Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, and assigned to the Ship Repair Unit. He was discharged 1945-12-15 with the rank of MMS3c, which, according to the internet, refers to the rank of Machinist's Mate, Shop Machinist, Third Class. It is a specialty within the broader rating of Machinist's Mate. This rank falls within the Petty Officer series, specifically third class.

SDTP 1967-03-22 p. 23: [Walter F.] Schmoeger was born in La Salle, July 23, 1912, son of Carl and Antoinette (Korpal) Schmoeger. He was married Feb. 14, 1942, to Mary Mecozzi in La Salle. He was a Navy veteran of World War II, serving in the Pacific, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Westclox Quarter Century Club, and the Westclox Foreman's Club. He had worked at Westclox, La Salle, for 38 years and was a foreman of a quality control department. Surviving are his wife; his mother; a son, Roger, of Ottawa; and a son and daughter, Diane and Gary, at home; two grandchildren; and a sister, Mrs. John Urbanc of Streator.

V. JOHN AND EDITH URBANC

SDTP 1940-12-09 p. 4: Mrs. Nettie Schmoeger, of 1574 La Harpe street, La Salle, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Edith Schmoeger, of that city, to Mr. John Urbanc, formerly of La Salle, and now of Streator. The wedding was solemnized Thanksgiving morning, November 21, at 5 o'clock mass in St. Hyacinth's Catholic church, La Salle, Rev. George Bunick officiated at the double ring service.

The bride was charmingly attired in a gold-colored street-length frock with Indian earth accessories, and had a corsage of gardenias. Her only attendant, Miss Rose A. Urbanc, sister of the bridegroom, wore a gray wool dress with

black accessories, and had a corsage of yellow pom poms. Walter Schmoeger, brother of the bride, served as best man for Mr. Urbanc.

Mrs. Urbanc received her education in St. Patrick's school at La Salle, and for some time has been employed by Westclox. Mr. Urbanc attended St. Roch's school in La Salle, and is now associated with the Public Fruit Mart in Streator, where he and his bride will reside after December 21.

Since St. Patrick's and St. Roch's were parochial grade schools, and no high school is mentioned, we must assume John and Edith had only eighth-grade educations. At most, they attended school only until 16. "St. Patrick's School, conducted by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, has a faculty of ten and an enrollment of 320. ... At St. Roch's School, the teachers are four Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict; the enrollment is 100." (*Sketch*) Edith had been working at Westclox since at least 1930-04-10, when the census recorded her as an assembler. She was 16 years old.

In 1939 John Urbanc had been living at 206 S. Sterling in Streator. On 1941-01-03 he and Edith were living at 122 S. Shabbona. They were still there when their first son, Ronald, was born 1941-10-23, but by 1943-05-06 they had moved to 309 S. Park.

John had registered for the draft 1940-10-16. His draft card recorded his height as 5' 7", weight 130 pounds, eyes: hazel, hair: brown; he wore eyeglasses. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy 1944-03-30 in Chicago and was issued service number 9444852. He spent three months at Naval Station Great Lakes before being sent to U.S. Naval Training and Distribution Center at Camp Shoemaker, Dublin, California. 1944-09-23 John came aboard LCT (Landing Craft, Tank) Flotilla 8 Group 23 operating in the Pacific theatre. His rating of S2C (Seaman Second Class) was reduced to S1C 1945-01-01. This seems to have been a universal reduction imposed by the Bureau of Naval Personnel. 1945-05-01 his rating was changed to "Cox(T)" or "Coxswain, Temporary." I have found no evidence the flotilla participated in hostilities after June of 1944. World War II ended on VJ Day, 1945-08-14. John was discharged from the Navy 1945-12-18 with the rank of Coxswain.

By 1947-09-23 the Urbanc family was residing at 609 N. Wasson, which evidently they had purchased, since it appeared on the Assessment List for Computing 1947 Taxes: "John Urbanc s½ s 96ft L 2 B 28 $790" (Streator *Daily Times Press* 1947-11-18, p. 7). The Bernardinis resided in the second

floor apartment. Neither family would stay long, however. 1948-03-20 Charles Bernardini placed a classified ad seeking to rent a house or apartment for his family, which might indicate he already knew the house was to be sold.

1948-10-18 the family of Martell F. and Phyllis A. Tuntland appeared in the newspaper for the first time as residents of 609 N. Wasson. Martell Tuntland was an electrical engineer who worked at the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois (i.e., the electric company), 501 E Main. The Public Service was one door west of the Public Fruit Mart at 511 E. Main, and one block from John's new store at 411 E. Main, the Streator Food Mart. We can imagine the two men standing on Main street, shooting the breeze, when John happened to mention that he was looking to sell his house.

By 1948-11-05 the Bernardinis were in their new home at 110 E. Morrell. 1949-03-28 the Urbancs were living at 109 E. 14th. In 1953 the Urbancs were still at 109 E 14th, but on 1953-12-08 an article appeared in the newspaper: "Construction Is Started on Five New Homes in November" including a new home for John J. Urbance [sic] at 1209 Carroll St., $12,000. 1954-02-08 the Urbancs were living downtown at 116½ N. Bloomington, above Morris Photo Service and Lewis Hugh, shoe shiner, presumably while awaiting completion of their new house. Finally, the 1955 city directory listed "Urbanc John J (Edith M; Johnny's Food Mkrt) h 1209 Carroll." John lived there until his death in 1970.

1970-06-17 John was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital. 1970-08-12 he was discharged and transferred to Edward Hines Jr. Veterans Hospital in Maywood, outside of Chicago. He was only 58 when he died.

> SDTP 1970-08-17 p. 5: At 11 a.m. Tuesday in Immaculate Conception church funeral services will be conducted for John J. Urbanc, 58, 1209 Carroll St., who died at 12:30 p.m. Saturday in Hines Veteran's hospital, Maywood. Burial will follow services in St. Mary's cemetery. Visitation will be after 4 p.m. today in Solon funeral home. The Rosary will be recited at 8 p.m.
>
> Born in La Salle Jan. 7, 1912, he was a son of Michael and Frances Urbanc. He was married in La Salle to Edith Schmoeger, Nov. 21, 1940.
>
> Surviving along with his wife are two sons, Kenneth and Ronald, Streator; one grandson; two brothers, Michael, Bark River, Mich.; Joseph Anzlavar, La Salle; three sisters, Mrs. Charles (Mary) Bernardini, Streator; Mrs. Walter (Rose) Swietek, La Salle; and Mrs. William (Frances) Marfell, Peoria.

He has resided in Streator since 1937 and was a self-established businessman 23 years, last operating a grocery store at Bronson and Wasson streets.

He served with the U.S. Navy and was a member of the VFW Lodge, Streator.

SDTP 1970-08-19 p. 21: Funeral services for John J. Urbanc, 1209 Carroll St., who died Saturday in Hines Veterans Hospital, Maywood, were held at 11 a.m. Tuesday with a requiem mass in the Immaculate Conception church. Rev. F. J. Cahill, pastor, conducted the church services and graveside rites in St. Mary's cemetery. A flag folding ceremony was also conducted by members of the Streator VFW Post at the cemetery, Ralph Schneider and Raymond Smith.

Pallbearers were Gary Bernardini, Roger and Gary Schmoeger, Walter Swietek, Dennis Urbanc, and James Heinz.

A short prayer service was held in Solon funeral home prior to the church services.

Friends and relatives attended the services from La Salle, Peoria, Ottawa, Chicago, Bark River, Mich., Oglesby, Ladd and Hennepin.

1984-10-16 Edith sold the house on lot 5 block 3 in Sawyers Addition to Earl and Virginia Forbes, who still live there as of 2025, and moved to a small apartment at 1019 E. Bridge.

SDTP 1997-02-24 p. 13: Edith M. Urbanc, 83, formerly of 1019 E. Bridge St., died at 2:20 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 22, 1997, at Heritage Manor, Dwight.

Services will be 11 a.m. Wednesday at Immaculate Conception Church. Monsignor James Morrissey will officiate. Margaret Mary Yuhas will be vocalist accompanied on the organ by Geri Smith. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery. Visitation will be 9-11 a.m. Wednesday at Winterrowd-Hagi Funeral Home.

Born Sept. 28, 1913, in La Salle, she was the daughter of Karl and Antoinette (Korpal) Schmoeger. She married John J. Urbanc on Nov. 21, 1940. He died Aug. 15, 1970. Surviving are sons, Ron Urbanc of Seattle, Wash., and Kenneth Urbanc of Northglenn, Colo.; three grandchildren; a great-grand-daughter; and several nieces and nephews. She was preceded in death by a brother.

A member of Immaculate Conception Church, she was formerly employed at WestClox in Peru.

Memorials may be directed to a charity of the donor's choice.

MAPS

Conderman: https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1ufIJkVi8RpoqBici8075C9hujz8EzBA&usp=sharing

Germany:
https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1nXBUrs3jGqHzshy2uAC4O0b3_h_ARh4&usp=sharing

Korpal and Schmoeger in La Salle, IL:
https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1g2rXovyWmAHCtAltHUHW05fGvIdLzk4&usp=sharing

Michigan:
https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1e_2XAj9aupFKRW9jVmA77azZnkre7oc&usp=sharing

Poland:
https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1BO4B_mkfmv3_QiEb23ODLg5C0jcJoDY&usp=sharing

Slovenia:
https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1T1mji_5FVK7PugTp-Wf7EFgZteR_LWc&usp=sharing

Tucker and Heinz in Illinois:
https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1vIihpzxPj0lkqKr3BDhm3r3pghLgysQ&usp=sharing

Urbancs and fosters in La Salle, IL:
https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1B1nJtul00EinEd6qEcG1hDwHIyl1BFw&usp=sharing

ENDNOTES

1. "SLOVENES [*Slovenci*, Ger. *Winden*, to be distinguished from the Slovaks (*q.v.*) and from the Slovinci (see KASHUBES) west of Danzig], a Slavonic people numbering about 1,300,000. The chief mass of them lives in Austria, occupying Carniola (Krajina, Krain), the southern half of Carinthia (Cherutania, Koroško, Kärnten) and Styria (Stajersko, Steiermark) and some of the northern part of Istria; a small division of them is found over the Italian border in the vale of Resia; others in the extreme south-west of Hungary. Their neighbours on the south-west are Italians, on the west and north Germans: history and place-names point to Slovenes having formerly held parts of Tirol, Salzburg and Austria Proper; and on the east they have given up south-west Hungary to the Magyars; to the south they have the kindred race of the Croats. The boundary on this side is difficult to fix, as the transition is gradual and a

certain dialect of Croatian (marked by the use of *kaj* "what") is by some considered to have been originally Slovene (see CROATIA-SLAVONIA). Even within the limits above defined the Slovenes are much mixed with Germans, especially in the towns; only in Carniola are they fairly solid. Here they call themselves Krajinci rather than Slovenes, in fact everywhere the general term gives place to local names, because the race is so much split up geographically, dialectically, and politically that consciousness of unity is of rather recent growth. The main intellectual centre has been Laibach (Ljubljana) and next to it Klagenfurt (Celovec); in Graz (Gradec) the German element, and in Görz (Gorica) the Italian, predominates.

"The Slovenes arrived in these parts in the 7th century, apparently pressed westwards by the Avars. By A.D. 595 they were already at war with the Bavarians, later they formed part of Samo's great Slavonic empire and were not quite out of touch with other Slavs. On its collapse they fell under the yoke of the Bavarians and Franks. At first they had their own princes, but in time these gave place to German dukes and margraves, who had, however, to use the native tongue on certain occasions. These fiefs of the empire finally fell to the Habsburgs and never gave them any trouble, hence their language has had freer play than that of most of the Austrian Slavs: they have been allowed to use it in primary and secondary schools and to some extent in local administration. The Slovenes were very early (beginning with the 8th century) Christianized by Italian and German missionaries. ... Except for a few 15th-century prayers and formulae we do not find any more specimens of Slovene until the Reformation, when Primus Truber translated a catechism, the New Testament, and other works (Tübingen, 1550-1582), and J. Dalmatin issued a splendid Bible (Wittemberg, 1584), with an interesting vocabulary to make his work intelligible to any Slovene or Croat: at the same time and place A. Bohorizh issued a good grammar (*Arcticae Horulae*, &c.). To counteract this the Roman Catholics translated the work of their English apologist Stapleton, but their final policy was to burn all the Slovene books they could find, so that these are extremely rare. The policy was successful and only about 15% of the Slovenes are Protestants.

"The Slovene language is the most westerly of the South Slavonic group. It is very closely allied to Serbo-Croatian, but shows some points

of resemblance to Čech It is split into eight dialects which differ among themselves widely. ... The language has suffered much from Germanisms ... The Slovenes have always used the Latin alphabet more or less clumsily: recently the orthography has been reformed after the manner of Čech, but uniformity has not yet been reached. *Encyclopædia Britannica,* Eleventh Edition, (New York, 1910).

2. "By 1870, zinc manufacturing had taken its place as one of the leading industries in the community. Before 1877, the Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company had become the largest zinc mill in the country and one of the largest in the world. At that time, 300 men were employed constantly. In 1874, the company opened a mine and began to dig its own coal. A second zinc company, Illinois Zinc, in Peru, which soon became, with the Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company, one of the largest in the nation, was established in 1870 and was incorporated in 1908. ... During the passing years, the Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company had continued to expand, and in 1890 the company made plans for the construction of a railroad to connect the plant with the Illinois Central Railroad at Midway, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad at Hegeler, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at La Salle Junction. In 1890, therefore, the La Salle and Bureau County Railroad was incorporated and built by the stockholders of the Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company. Operations started in 1893. At first, practically all the tonnage carried by the railroad consisted of zinc, sulphuric acid, and the raw materials incident to the zinc industry. However, during 1919, the road began to move portland cement from the three mills of the district, a business which now amounts to over fifty percent of all this railroad's traffic." *Sketch*, p. 43, 51.

3. "Early in the twentieth century, St. Roch's parish for Catholics of Slovenian descent was organized by the Reverend Anthony Podgorsek, the first pastor. The first St. Roch's Church was erected in 1902 on property located on the south side of Sixth Street east of Crosat, the building now occupied by St. Roch's School. The first Slovenes to come to La Salle had arrived here in about 1895. They are Slavic people, and the greater number of those who migrated to La Salle were natives of the northern part of old Yugoslavia. At Joliet, Illinois, late in the nineteenth century, a large group of Slovenes had settled, and many of those who later made their homes in La Salle had stopped temporarily in Joliet. At the time of the establishment of the parish, there were about twenty Slovene families in La Salle. ... St.

Roch's Church, which stands at the southeast corner of Sixth and Crosat Streets, was erected in 1918. Shortly before the construction of the church, the La Salleans of Slovenian descent gave added evidence of their initiative when they undertook the building of the Slovenski Narodni Dom, a three-story edifice at First and Crosat Streets which is used as a social center and a meeting place for their organizations. The cornerstone of the "Dom" was laid on August 20, 1916." *Sketch*, p. 53, 57.

4. "Among the great industries of the community is Westclox which was established in 1884 when an inventor with a new idea about clock making arrived in this community. He had a device which he felt would improve the quality of low-priced clocks. He succeeded in interesting a number of townsmen in his idea, and they backed him in the building of a small plant, a three-story brick structure, 100 feet long and forty feet wide. On December 23, 1885, the United Clock Company started operation. The factory was completed, and the bare necessities of manufacturing were installed. The output of the new plant was fifty clocks a day. The finished clocks were loaded onto a push-cart and trundled to local stores where they were either sold or given away as premiums. Every effort was made to bring success to the enterprise, but the firm failed to make progress, and, in 1887, the company went into bankruptcy. The little push-cart no longer made its daily visits to the local merchants. ...

"F. W. Matthiessen was far-sighted enough to see in the idle factory an opportunity to give work to many people, and he possessed sufficient capital to finance the venture. He purchased the plant, installed new management, and furnished the money to carry on. There were many problems. In addition to those connected with manufacturing, financing, and marketing, the management was faced with a decided prejudice against the plant's method of clock construction. But the men believed firmly that this prejudice would ultimately be overcome by the superior performance of the product. For several years, Mr. Matthiessen found it necessary to put money into the plant in order to keep it going. Eventually, it was able to operate without assistance. By 1890, there were 81 workers on the payroll, and by 1900, this number had increased to 245. ...

"Westclox' Big Ben, probably the world's most famous alarm clock, was introduced in 1910. Westcox then employed 896 workers, an increase of 815 in the twenty years which had passed since its founding. ...

"Today [1952], Westclox is known as the world's largest alarm clock

factory; more than 4,000 persons are employed here daily in the manufacturing of alarm clocks, time clocks, both spring wound and electric, pocket and wrist watches, auto clocks, and many other timekeeping instruments. General Time Corporation, formed in 1930, is now the parent company of several time-piece producers, including Westclox."*Sketch*, p. 47, 56, 62.

5. "Meanwhile the company [Westclox] was gaining recognition in other fields. In the field of employee benefits it became a leader, pioneering in many outstanding innovations. It was a pioneer in the Safety First movement, and today the plant holds the safety championship of the United States. It has gained a wide reputation for favorable working conditions. Today [1935] it is known as the world's largest alarm clock factory where 2300 workers are employed. manufacturing a complete line of Westclox timepieces: alarm clocks; time clocks, spring and electric; pocket watches; automobile clocks, and many other timekeeping instruments. On this anniversary of Peru's settlement it is a source of pride to know that just as Pittsburgh means steel to many people and Akron means rubber, so Peru stands synonymous with clocks." Waldorf, Hackman, Stanton, et al, *Peru Centennial, 1835–1935*, p. 52.

SOURCES

Note: As far as I know, as of 2025 no newspapers from the La Salle-Peru area have been digitized and made available on the internet. This lack has severely hindered my research into the Schmoeger/Urbanc history, since much of their story occurred in La Salle. I have done as best I could with other sources available to me.

Ancestry.com, www.ancestry.com

Duncan, Aplington, Dolan, et al, *La Salle, Illinois: An Historical Sketch* (La Salle, 1952) https://lasalle.illinoisgenweb.org/pdfs/1952centennial.pdf

Foundation for East European Family History Studies (FEEFHS) https://feefhs.org/resource/slovenia

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Illinois, Births and Christenings, 1824-1940. Database. FamilySearch. http://FamilySearch.org : 3 December 2024. Index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Illinois, County Marriages, 1810-1940. Database with images. FamilySearch. http://FamilySearch.org : 23 April 2025. County offices, Illinois.
Illinois, Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916-1948. Database. FamilySearch. http://FamilySearch.org : 11 February 2025. Public Board of Health Archives, Springfield.
Illinois, U.S., Federal Naturalization Records, 1856-1991 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com. Original data: National Archives at Chicago; Chicago, Illinois; ARC Title: Petitions For Naturalization For the United States District and Circuit Courts, Northern District of Illinois and Immigration and Naturalization Service District 9, 1840-1950; NAI Number: M1285; Record Group Title: Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Record Group Number: Rg 85.
LaSalle County Genealogy Guild, www.lscgg.org
Marriage licenses:
6519. Urbanc, Josef. Murn, Juliana. Monday, May 9, 1904.
10. Urbane, Michael. Potocar, Frances. Monday, January 8, 1906.
1139. Urbanc, Franz. Videnic, Marija. Monday, June 24, 1907.
2412. Klaisek, Vincenc. Potocar, Mari. Monday, February 8, 1909.
3124. Zoran, Matt. Potocar, Ana. Tuesday, February 1, 1910.
4259. Urbanc, Andro. Pelko, Rosalya. Tuesday, August 8, 1911.
244. Anzlovor, Joseph. Urbanic, Franciska (Potocar). Thursday, April 24, 1919.
Naturalization:
71653. Urbanc, Andrej. Austria. 9/19/1912. 1/16/1915.
71531. Urbanc, Michael. Austria. 2/16/1903. 6/14/1913.
Probate:
Anzlovar, Frances Josephine. 1924. 192. 10. GDN.
Anzlovar, Joseph. 1924. 192. 10. GDN.
Urbanc, Rosie. 1924. 192. 10. GDN.
Urbanc, John. 1924. 192. 10. GDN.
Urbanc, Mary. 1924. 192. 10. GDN.
Urbanc, Michael. 1924. 192. 10. GDN.
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Matricula https://data.matricula-online.eu
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Keokuk, Iowa) 1904–1905, 1907–1908, 1909–1910, 1911–1912.
Nelson A. Miller et al, [*Establishing and Operating a] Grocery Store*, Industrial (Small Business) Series No. 21, (United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1946) https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112042283892
Opportunities in retail trade for service men ... with a special supplement on operating expenses of retail grocery stores, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York, 1945 https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uiug.30112066433449
Polk's Ottawa, Illinois, City Directory (Leshnick Directory Co., Peoria, Ill.) 1926–1927 and 1928; (R. L. Polk & Co., Chicago and St. Louis) 1930, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1953.
Polk's Streator City Directory (Leshnick Directory Co., Peoria, Ill.) 1925–1926 and 1927; (R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis) 1929–1930, 1932, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1943, 1945, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959.
Waldorf, Hackman, Stanton, et al, *Peru Centennial, 1835–1935* https://libsysdigi.library.uiuc.edu/oca/Books2008-06/peruillinoiscent00peru/peruillinoiscent00peru.pdf
Tick Talk, Westclox's house magazine https://clockhistory.com/1/document/list-company/westclox

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GENEALOGY OF THE URBANC, SCHMOEGER, AND RELATED FAMILIES

Note: Names in boldface are my direct ancestors. Italics indicate uncertainty. Numbers in superscript are the numbers of the entries in the German church registers. The dagger symbol † is used to indicate stillbirth. The commercial at symbol @ is used to indicate last known location. Chicago, La Salle, Peoria, Peru, Streator are located in Illinois, USA.

SOURCES

My primary source for Slovenia was Matricula Online https://data.matricula-online.eu Locations in Slovenia appear as: house number, original name(s) of village/current name of village, parish, municipality, country. Parish registers in the Austro-Hungarian Empire were often written in Latin and/or German before the late nineteenth century, thus Slovene names and locations were Latinized or Germanized, e.g., "Mathias" instead of "Matija." I have generally attempted to keep the original versions for the people who stayed in Slovenia while using the American versions that the immigrants adopted for themselves.

The three Polish families (Derus, Korpal and Kuszyński) came from the same region of what was then part of Prussia. All their home villages belonged to the administrative districts of *Kreis* Wirsitz, *Regierungsbezirk* Bromberg, *Province* Posen. Today, in modern Poland these villages belong to various *Gmina,* but all belong to the Piła *Powiat* (except Blugowo, which belongs to *Powiat* Złotów), and the Wielkopolskie (Greater Poland) *Voivodeship*. Please consult the chart below to convert old German place names to their modern Polish equivalents.

German	**Parish**	**Polish**	**Gmina**
Dembowko	Freimark	Dębówko Stare	Białośliwie
Friedrichshöhe	Kosztowo	Kosztowo	Wyrzysk
Kosztowo	Kosztowo	Kosztowo	Wyrzysk
Freimark Kr. Wirsitz	Freimark	Krostkowo	Białośliwie
Friedheim	Friedheim	Miasteczko Krajeńskie	Miasteczko Krajeńskie
Grodziszczko	Niepruschewo	Grodziszczko	Duszniki
Moschütz	Wissek	Mościska	Wysoka

Rzenszkowo/Reczkowo	Freimark	Rzęszkowo	Wyrzysk
Wissek B. Bromberg	Wissek	Wysoka	Wysoka
Seehof	Blugowo	Blugowo	Złotów
Niezychowo	Kosztowo	Nieżychowo	Białośliwie
Weissenhöhe	Freimark	Białośliwie	Białośliwie

This chart was created with the help of https://www.meyersgaz.org/ which combines the *Meyers Orts- und Verkehrs-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs.* 5th ed. Leipzig and Wien: Bibliographisches Institut, 1912; the *Karte des Deutschen Reiches*. Berlin: Kartographische Abteilung der Königlichen Preußischen Landesaufnahme, 1845-1916; and Google Maps to enable location and correlation of old and current locations.

As of this date, images of records from Posen 1767–1840 are available online in FamilySearch.org's "Deutschland, Preußen, Posen, Katholische und Lutherisch Kirchenbücher, 1430-1998" (Germany, Prussia, Posen, Catholic and Lutheran Church Records, 1430-1998) collection.

The Poznan Project https://poznan-project.psnc.pl also provided useful information.

Information on German families came from FamilySearch.org and Archion.de. FamilySearch provides scanned images of some records and indexed information only of others. This indexed information appears to be accurate, although I have not been able to verify all of it. I have relied on indexed information only when scanned images were unavailable.

I. URBANC, SCHMOEGER, AND RELATED FAMILIES

ANZLOVAR

Matthias Anshlovar m. Anna Anshlovar
>

Jozef Anžlovar (b. 1853-01-13 #4 Sobrače, Šentvid pri Stični, Ivančna Gorica, Slovenia; d. >1910) (m. 1878-02-06) Catharina Primec (b. 1850-08-21 #5 *Selo pri St. Pavelj*; d. >1910)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/03137/?pg=61
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/03153/?pg=183
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/03137/?pg=40
>

{2a} Maria (b. 1879-12-01)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04250/?pg=259
{2b} Jozef Anžlovar (b. 1881-02-16 #4 Sobrače, Šentvid pri Stični, Ivančna Gorica, Slovenia; imm. 1900-08-29; d. 1944-11-08 La Salle)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04250/?pg=281
{2c} Theresia (b. 1884-04-22)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04251/?pg=58
{2d} Johanna (b. 1885-09-13)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04251/?pg=95
{2e} Johann (b. 1887-07-04; d. 1895-08-12)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04251/?pg=139
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04254/?pg=118
{2f} Maria (b. 1889-02-06; d. 1895-08-14)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04252/?pg=20
{2g} Anton (b. 1890-12-20; d. 1891-01-01 #4 Sobrače)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04252/?pg=52
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04254/?pg=63
{2h} Katharina (b. 1892-11-23; d. 1894-12-22 #4 Sobrače)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04252/?pg=85
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04254/?pg=111

By 1908 apparently someone else was residing in #4 Sobrače. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentvid-pri-sticni/04254/?pg=263

BERNARDINI

Benedetto Ciro Bernardini (b. 1883-03-20 Italy; imm. 1901-10-05; d. 1909-11-13 Cherry, Bureau, IL) m. Margaret Bianco
>
{2a} Charles R. (b. 1909-12-01 Cherry, Bureau, IL; d. 1983-02-09 Streator) (m. 1930-10-12 La Salle) Mary "Mitzi" Urbanc
>
{3a} Geraldine (b. 1931-12-15; d. 2024-02-10 Peoria) m. John Ator (1931–1961)
>

— Male (b. 1951-02-05)
— Judith Lynn (b. 1953-03-11 Streator; d. 1972-04-08 Minonk, IL)
— Mary Kaye (m. 1979) Steve DeRubeis
Geraldine Bernardini-Ator (rm. 1962) Patrick V. Sullivan (1931–2013); (rm. 1981) Durwood Hanneman (1926–1983)
{3b} Charles R. (b. ~1946-11-04) @ Chicago
{3c} Gary A. (b. ~1949) @ Toluca, IL

Margaret Bernardini (rm. ~1911) Guiseppe/Joseph Castellari (b. 1878-07-30; imm. *1906*; d. 1932-07-09 Peru)
>
{2b} Alphonso "Sparky" (b. 1912-04-08 Cherry, IL; d. 1958-12-04 Chicago)
{2c} Theresa "Tot" A. (b. 1913-08-07 Cherry, IL; d. 2004-04-22 Peru) m. Victor Marini (1910–1996)
{2d} Jean "Jenny" (b. 1915-12-20 Cherry, IL; d. 1994-03-15)
{2e} Elinore "Ellen" (b. 1918-08-26 Cherry, IL; d. 2011-01-11 Sanibel, FL) (m. 1938) John P. Leone (1914–2006)
{2f} Robert Victor (b. 1927-04-27 La Salle; d. 1965-01-21 Los Angeles, CA)

BIANCO

Guiseppe/Joseph Bianco (b. ~1854 Italy; imm. 1890; d. 1910–1920) m. Theresa Talaro {Domini} (b. 1850-07-20 Italy; imm. 1893; d. 1925-05-30 Cherry, IL)
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/178732524/theresa-bianco
>
Margherita/Margaret Bianco (b. ~1889 Italy; imm. 1893; d. 1951-12-19 La Salle)

DERUS

Casimirus Dyrus (m. Posen, Prussia) Anna
>
Petrus Derus/Dyrus (b. 1783-07-31 Krostkowo; d. 1861-01-06 Friedrichshöhe) m. Agnete/Agnes Kaszynska/Kaszowna/Kasczwna/Kaszyna/Kasza
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQBH-S p. 56
>
— Batholomaus (b. 1811-09-21 Dembowko) (m. 1837-11-19 Dembowko) Theresia Korpalowna
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1V3Z p. 157
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1N2M p. 88
— **Anna** (b. 1814-07-01 Dembowko) m. Josephus Korpal (b. 1803-03-10 Rzęszkowo)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1V9S p. 160

— Marianna (b. 1817-01-01 Dembowko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1J9B p. 166
— Martin (b. 1819-10-26 Dembowko)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1K7C p. 175
— Catharina (b. 1821-11-19 Dembowko) (m. 1845-11-10) Paulum Wyrobek {Balthazar & Marianna Klypionka}
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JFB p. 180
— Simon (b. 1824-10-06 Dembowko; d. 1827-06-14 Freimark)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1NB8 p. 190
— Constantia (b. 1828-11-23 Dembowko) (m. 1853-11-21) Stanislaus Klimek
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1K9M p. 204
— Rosalia (b. 1831-11-01 Dembowko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VG2 p. 211
— Veronica (b. 1834-04-12 Dembowko) (m. 1858-02-25 Friedrichshöhe) Josephus Jagodzinski {Valentinus & Joanna Jagodzinski}
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JYN p. 218

DVORNIK

Marko/Markus Dvornik (b. ~1778) (#5 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia) (m. 1808-01-27 Cerklje ob Krki) Anna Grimmschitzsch/Grimšič (b. ~1788)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00253/?pg=14
>

{2a} Mathias (b. 1814-01-07 #5 Hrastje pri Cerkljah)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00245/?pg=15
{2b} Martin (b. 1816-11-02 #5 Hrastje pri Cerkljah)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00245/?pg=35
{2c} Johan (b. 1819-06-04 #5 Hrastje pri Cerkljah)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00245/?pg=55
{2d} **Mihael** (b. 1822-10-03 #5 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia) (m. 1844-02-12 Cerklje ob Krki) Marija Krainz
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00245/?pg=79
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00255/?pg=57
>

{3a} **Uršula** (b. 1844-10-19 #19 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; d. 1894-06-04 #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah) m. Johann Urbanč (b. 1836-12-13)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00246/?pg=73
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03791/?pg=222
{3b} Theresia (b. 1848-05-22 #20 Hrastje pri Cerkljah; d. 1850-12-07)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00246/?pg=98
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00251/?pg=81
{3c} Katharine (b. 1851-11-25 #20 Hrastje pri Cerkljah) (m. 1870-01-31 Cerklje

ob Krki) Franz Račič
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00246/?pg=120
{3d} Maria (b. 1853-12-24 #20 Hrastje pri Cerkljah) (m. 1876-02-07 Cerklje ob Krki) Johann Jalovc
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00246/?pg=134
{2} Andreas (b. 1826-11-19 #5 Hrastje pri Cerkljah)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00245/?pg=114

FILIPIČ

Franciscus Filipič m. Maria Božič
>
{2a} Maria/Mary (b. 1890–1891 "Viceva," Italy; imm. 1920-08-15; d. 1954-10-28 La Salle) (m. 1911-05-31 *Otaležˇ*) Matthaus/Matthew Anton Vogrič/Vogrich (b. 1886-09-15 #12 Otalež, Otalež, Cerkno, Slovenia {Johann Vogrič & Maria Lapanje}; imm. *1913*; d. 1963-03-12 La Salle) @ 1236 3rd St, 1228 3rd St, La Salle
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Otalez/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Ota+MKK+6/?pg=9
>
— Ludovicus/Ludwig (b. 1910-12-09 illegit. #252 Plužnje, Otalež, Cerkno, Slovenia; imm. 1920-08-15)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Otalez/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Ota+MKK+6/?pg=110
— Minka (b. 1912 Plužnje; imm. 1920-08-15)
— Milka/Mildred/Ludmilla (b. 1914-01-13 Plužnje; imm. 1920-08-15; d. 1999-12-25 La Salle) m. Faerber
— Mary Darlene (b. 1919-11-24 Yugoslavia; d. 2004-07-01 Duluth, MN) (m. 1963) Paul A. St. Marie
— Olga Veronica (b. 1921-09-20 La Salle; d. 2004-07-13 Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, CA) m. Witek
— Ronald Eugene (b. 1931-10-08 Peru; d. 1997-05-24 Gilman, Iroquois, IL)
{2b} Franciska/Frances (b. 1900-03-26 [per Social Security Death Index] "Versave", Italy; imm. 1920-08-15; d. 1980-10 La Salle) m. Michael Zabkar; rm. Joseph Klanšek

When Ludovicus was born 1910-12-09, the Otalež register recorded his grandparents Francisci Filipič and Maria Božič residing at #118 Masora. I could find no earlier births recorded at that address in the Otalež register. When Franciska and her sister Maria immigrated 1920-08-15, the ship's manifest recorded their place of birth alternately as Versave, Verseva, and Viceva - Idria - Italy. This was probably Vrščeva. (See *Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Bearbeitet auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31 Dezember 1900* [K. K. Hof- und Staatsdrückerei, Wien, 1906], p. 43.) The *Gemeindelexikon* listed Vrščeva as an *Einschichte* (isolated farmstead) with 2 houses and 13 inhabitants in 1900. Since then it seems to have disappeared entirely. I have searched the registers of Otalež and dozens of surrounding parishes, but

neither the Filipič sisters nor Vrščeva appear. The Koper diocese is still incomplete on Matricula, so perhaps their parish is in the missing Q–Z volumes.

Italian troops had occupied territory including Otalež at the end of World War I. Although it did not become part of Italy officially until the signing of the Treaty of Rapallo on 12 November 1920, the territory apparently was considered *de facto* Italian by shipping lines and immigration officials at the time the Filipič sisters arrived 15 August 1920.

GREGORČIČ

Josef Gregorčič m. Margareth Uršic
>

{2a} Matthias (b. 1866-01-30 #1 Log/Sela pri Šumberku, Sela pri Šumberku, Trebnje, Slovenia) @ Joliet, IL
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sela-pri-sumberku/02102/?pg=89

{2b} Margaret (b. 1867-07-10 #1 Log; imm. 1892/1891; d. 1917-07-03 La Salle) m. Frank Kobal
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sela-pri-sumberku/02102/?pg=91

{2c} Maria (b. 1869-03-19 #1 Log; imm. 1900; d. 1955-03-14 La Salle) (m. 1900 Joliet) John Hrovat (1869–1914)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sela-pri-sumberku/02102/?pg=93
>

— John F. (b. 1900-10-11 La Salle; d. 1976-08-26 La Salle)
— Marie (1903–2000) m. Heinz
— Frank F. (1904–1986)
— Joseph Michael (1906–1983)
— Louis M. (1909–1982)

{2d} Joseph @ Joliet, IL

{2e} Pauline m. Korsec

1900-06-06 Maria was pregnant with her first child and living with her sister Margaret at 1053 2nd, La Salle. According to census records she had immigrated that year. Presumably her husband was still in Joliet.

HEIM

John Frederick Heim (b. 1875-12-09 North Branch, Lapeer, MI; d. 1955-11-15 Marquette, Marquette, MI) (m. 1902-10-23 Escanaba, MI) Alice "Allie" Gasman (b. 1882-07-22 Bark River, MI; d. 1949-07-13 Bark River, MI)
>

— John Edwin (1903–1903)
— Raymond R. (1904–1977)
— Mary Frances (1905–1906)
— Lloyd John (1908–1976)

— George Clifton (1909–1984)
— Margaret Mary (b. 1915-07-27 Bark River, MI; d. 2004-05-18 Bark River, MI) + Edward LaCombe
>
James Stuart Jepson (b. 1932-12-24 illegit. Escanaba, MI; d. 2020-06-18 Yuma County, AZ)
Margaret Mary Heim m. Michael Vincent Urbanc
— John Frederick Jr (1916–1985)
— Daisy Mae (1920–2014)
— June Doris (1923–1943)

KLANŠEK

Bartholomej/Jernej Klanšek m. Maria Kosem
>
All Klanšeks were born at #4 Rudmansdorf/Rudna Vas, Radeče, Radeče, Slovenia.
{2a} Franz Klanšek (b. 1836-?-19) (m. 1866-02-07 Radeče) Maria Krajnc (b. *~1842* ~~Dobova~~, ~~Dobovec~~, ~~Dol pri Hrastniku~~, ~~Loka pri Zidanem Mostu~~, ~~Marija Širje~~, ~~Radeče~~, ~~Razbor pod Lisco~~, ~~Sevnica~~, ~~Šmartno v Rožni Dolini~~, ~~Sv. Jedrt nad Laškim~~, ~~Sv. Marjeta pri Rimskih Toplicah~~, ~~Sv. Miklavž nad Laškim~~, ~~Svibno~~, ~~Zabukovje~~ {Johann Krajnc & Maria Galje}) (#6 Goreljce)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/radece/01936/?pg=117
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/radece/01944/?pg=66
>
{3a} Johann (b. 1866-12-10)
{3b} Franz Barthlemaus (b. 1868-08-18)
{3c} Maria (b. 1870-08-30)
{3d} Martinus (b. 1872-10-21)
{3e} Theresia "Rosa/Rose" (b. 1874-08-28; d. 1964-04-25 Brooklyn, NY) (m. 1908-07-13) John Martincic. Set fire to her husband May 1909.
Theresia "Rosa/Rose" Klanšek-Martincic (rm. 1936-06-08 Brooklyn, NY) Hans Gross
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/radece/01937/?pg=245
>
— Frank (b. 1904)
— Mary (b. 1906)
— Albert (b. 1908)
{3f} Joseph (b. 1877-01-05; d. 1883-11-28)
{3g} (b. 1878-08-24†)
{3h} Anton (b. 1879-12-20; imm. 1906; d. 1961-01-11 East Moline, IL) (m. 1923-08-04) Mary Papez (b. 1884 Austria; d. 1970-12-04 East Moline)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/radece/04130/?pg=32
>
Frank (b. 1927-06-30 East Moline, IL; d. 1999-06-08 Rock Island, IL) (m. 1950-09-18) Maureen Strobbe (b. 1931-02-01; d. 2011-08-01)

{3i} Vincenc J. Klanšek (b. 1882-01-15; d. 1971-12-11 Peru) (m. 1909-02-08 La Salle) Marija/Mary Potočar
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/radece/04130/?pg=49
>
— Mary (b. 1909-11-30 La Salle; d. 1911-09-30 La Salle)
— Antoinette A. (b. 1912-02-12 La Salle; d. 1992-08-05 East Moline) (m. 1932-08-27 St. Roch's church, La Salle) Martin J. Papish (b. 1905-11-04; d. 1999-06-28 East Moline)
— John (b. 1914-06-17 La Salle; d. 1977-11-12 Oglesby, IL) (m. 1939-08-12) Mary Škoporc (b. 1915-08-15 Oglesby; d. 2007-01-03 St. Paul, MN)
— Sofia Ann (b. 1916-11-15 La Salle; d. 2003-09-08 Oglesby) (m. 1941-05-10) John M. Rancingay
— Joseph Martin (b. 1919-10-03 La Salle; d. 2004-11-04 Peoria) (m. 1945-08-18) Regina Rose Ossowski (b. 1922-06-25; d. 2000-05-02)

{3j} Josef Klanšek (b. 1885-03-14; imm. 1909-10-29; d. 1961-11-10 La Salle) (m. 1927) Franciska Filipič-Zabkar
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/radece/04130/?pg=83
>
Frances Josephine (b. 1928-01-28 La Salle; d. 1993-11 La Salle) (m. 1955-10-10 St. Roch's church) Francis L. Carey (1924–2007)

{2b} Agnes (b. 1839-12-16)

{2c} Female (b. 1841-04-09)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/radece/01937/?pg=10

{2d} Ursula (b. 1844-10-01)

{2e} Johann (b. 1848-08-27)

{2f} Helena (b. 1852-04-07)

KOBAL

Johan Kobau (m. ~~Cresje~~) Catharina Zhesnik/Cesnik (b. 1837-11-20 #2 Cresje/Oresje/Nussdorf/Zoll/Col, Col, Ajdovščina, Slovenia {Markus Zhesnik & Margaretha Shgauz})
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Col/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Col+MKK+2/?pg=72
Godparents to all children: Johan Bajc/Baiz & Josefa Kette.
>
{2a} Marija Kobal (b. 1855-12-31 #2 Cresje; imm. 1892; d. 1918-08-10 Peru) (m. 1893-11-12 La Salle) Josef Kumelj (1860–1900)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Col/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Col+MKK+2/?pg=123
>

{3} Two deceased before 1900

Marija Kobal-Kumelj (rm. 1902-03-06 La Salle) Franc Podbrscek/Podburcek (b. 1871-10-04 Slovenia {Stephen Podbrscek & Maria Pierz}; imm. 1900; d. 1926-10-03 La Salle). No offspring.

Franc Podbrscek (rm. 1920-01-10) Louise Prinz Just (b. 1876-10-21 Yugoslavia {Frank Prinz}; d. 1949-05-16 La Salle). Louise had several children from her previous marriage: Charles Just (b. ~1902); John Just (b. ~1904); Louise Just (b. ~1913) m. Frank Zevnick; Jane Just (b. ~1916) m. Edwin Edwards.

{2b} Johann (b. 1857-10-06 #2 Cresje) (m. ~*1880* Sopron, Hungary) Katalin Manninger (*b. 1856-11-20 #412 Sopron, Szent Mihály {Paulus Maninger & Theresia Tschurtz}*) @ Zsilip utca

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Col/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Col+MKK+2/?pg=132
>

— János (b. 1881-09-29 Sopron; d. 1900-05-22 Sopron)

— Ignacz (b. 1883-06-05 Sopron)

— Pál (b. 1885-06-28 Sopron; imm. 1912-07-28; d. 1930-12-16 Appleton, WI) (m. 1909-11-14) Anna Max

— Erzsebet (b. 1887-05-01 Sopron)

— Katalin (b. 1889-11-02 Sopron)

— Frank Kobal (b. 1893-02-02 Szent György, Sopron, Hungary; imm. 1913-07-29; d. 1971-08-29 Milwaukee, WI) m. Carolina Brandt Gutzmann (b. 1880-06-29 Menomonee Falls, WI; d. 1930-06-24 Milwaukee, WI)

Frank Kobal (rm. 1936-10-24) Esther Schultz-Kilb

>

Mary Beth Kobal (b. 1947-08) m. Ronald Urbanc

Mary Beth Kobal-Urbanc (rm. 1978-03-06) James E. Yanek (1942–2022)

— Károly (b. 1898-11-10 Sopron)

{2c} Frank (b. 1860-09-16 #2 Cresje; imm. 1891; d. 1942-05-01 La Salle) (m. 1892-01-25 Will County, IL) Margaret Gregorčič/Gregorich

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Col/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Col+MKK+2/?pg=147
>

— Died young

— Frank Joseph (b. 1895-09-02 La Salle; d. 1984-12-09 La Salle) Never married.

— Margaret M. (b. 1897-09/1896 La Salle; d. 1950-01-02 La Salle) Never married.

— Mary (b. 1899-12 La Salle; d. <1910)

— John (b. 1901-11-27 La Salle; d. 1978-10-28 La Salle) Never married.

— Ursula M. (b. 1903-06-03 La Salle; d. 1994-05-06 La Salle) Never married.
— Fostered John J. Urbanc 1924–1933

{2d} Michael (b. 1862-09-22 #2 Cresje; imm. 1898-04-18; d. 1921-08-15 La Salle) (m. Agram/Zagreb, Croatia) Marija Matjasic
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Col/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Col+MKK+2/?pg=155
>

Michael Frank (b. 1889-09-19 Agram/Zagreb, Croatia; imm. 1900-02-11; nat. 1913-01-07; d. 1967-06-15 Chicago) (m. 1915-01-25 La Salle) Rosie Petrovich (b. 1895-06-10 Wenona, IL; d. 1922-02-15 La Salle)
>

— Theodore J. (b. 1915-11-09 La Salle; d. 1943-01-09)
— Rose (b. 1917-08 La Salle; d. 1918-11-11 La Salle)
— Mary (b. 1920; d. 1977-08-21 Chicago) m. Nick Torbick
— Matthias G. (b. 1922-02-04 La Salle; d. 1990-01-26 Chicago)

Michael (rm. 1900-08-05 La Salle) Johanna Jakšc (b. 1866 Rudolfswert {Andreas Jakšc & Barbara Plantan}; d. 1957-02 Oglesby, IL)
>

August Frank (b. 1902-08-16 La Salle; d. 1966-01-13 Oglesby) m. Theresa Brinovec (b. ~1908-08-26; d. 1965-12)
>

— August John Jr. (b. 1927-09-04 Oglesby, IL; d. 2022-06-21 Spring Valley, IL) (m. 1948-09-11) Doris M. Avery. No offspring.
— Betty Jane (b. 1933-06-11 La Salle; d. 2000-10-27 Peru) (m. 1960-07-16) LeRoy T. Stack
— Joann (b. 1940-10-29† Oglesby) @ La Salle, Saint Vincent Cemetery, block 77, lot 24, grave E5
— Marianne (b. 1943-11-15; d. 2019-05-31 MO) (m. 1968-08-02 Peru) Billy R. Loveless

{2e} Anton (b. 1864-12-30 #2 Cresje)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/koper/Col/%25C5%25A0AK+%25C5%25BD+Col+MKK+2/?pg=165

KORPAL (1)

Casimirus Korpal (b. *~1766* {Franciscus}; d. *1804-04-21 Rzęszkowo*) (m. 1795-11-08 Dembowko) Marianna Materzanka/Matrowianka {Franciscus Mater}
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ1-997V-P p. 64
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VGQ p. 39
>

{2a} Catharina (b. 1796-12-04 Rzęszkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VH7 p. 117

{2b} Barbara (b. 1796-12-04 Rzęszkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VH7 p. 117
{2c} Marianna (b. 1800-08-10 Rzęszkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JPN p. 130
{2d} Veronica (b. 1800-08-10 Rzęszkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JPN p. 130
{2e} Josephus (b. 1803-03-10 Rzęszkowo) (m. ~~Freimark~~) Marianna Kazmierska (d. <1842)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JZB p. 139
>
{3a} Franciscus (b. 1833-10-03 Rzęszkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JBS p. 216
{3b} Joannes (b. 1835-12-03 Rzęszkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQTP-Q p. 223
{3c} Josephus (b. 1838-10-27 Rzęszkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQYM-3 p. 233
Josephus (rm. 1842-01-25 Kosztowo) Anna Derus/Derusowna
>
{3d} **Joannes** (b. 1842-10-13 Friedrichshöhe; emigrated from Bremen aboard the *Jenny*, arrived New York 1872-05-10. MID 32320*; d. 1926-03-22 La Salle) (m. 1868-07-13 Wissek B. Bromberg) Veronica Kuszyńska
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJG-JS1K-S p. 92
>
— Hippolitus (b. 1868-08-12 Freimark; d. 1868-09-15 Freimark)
— Joanna (b. 1869-08-29 Freimark; d. 1869-09-29 Freimark)
— 4 deceased
— Leo (b. 1876-03 La Salle; d. 1911-07-15 La Salle) Never married
— Angela (b. 1880-01-15† La Salle)
— Thomas (b. 1880-12-12† La Salle)
— Joseph (b. 1882-07 La Salle; d. 1906-01-01)
— Marianna (b. 1884-10 La Salle; d. 1955-09-23 La Salle) (m. 1905-11-09 La Salle) Michael Washkowiak (b. 1880-09-29; d. 1961-11-30)
— Elizabeth (b. 1887-11 La Salle; d. 1921-09-09 La Salle) m. Walter Trempalla
— **Antoinette "Nettie"** (b. 1890-06-07 La Salle; d. 1981-02-19 Streator) m. Karl Adam Schmoeger
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/69853360/antoinette-schmoeger

*Source: U.S. National Archives. File Unit: German, French, and Swiss Passenger Records, ca. 1820 - ca. 1912 in the Series: Ship Passenger Records, created ca. 1977 - 2010, documenting the period 1820 - 1912. - Collection CGIC. https://aad.archives.gov/aad/series-list.jsp?cat=GP44 This series contains information about passengers who arrived in the United States by ship between 1820 and 1912.

KORPAL (2)

Mathia Korpal (m. Posen, Prussia) Catharina Słachetkowa
>
{1a} **Casimirus Korpal** (b. 1793-02-03 Dembowko; d. 1865-04-15) (m. 1817-11-16 Niezuchowo/Niezychowo) Francisca Buzala (b. 1801-09-18 Niezuchowo/Niezychowo {Bartholomeo & Regina})
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQYJ-W p. 102
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ5-F9LX-L image 437/689
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ5-F9G9-9 p. 48
>
{2a.1a} Theresia (b. 1819-09-26 Dembowko; d. 1866) (m. 1837-11-19 Dembowko) Bartholomaus Derus (b. 1811-09-21 Dembowko)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VS8 p. 173
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1N2M p. 88
{2b.1a} Michael (b. 1823-09-30 Dembowko) (m. 1853-05-16 Friedheim) Marianna Woznicka (b. ~1833 *Friedheim* {Adalbertus & Julianna Chaynaka/Choynacka/Hognuko/Haynska}; d. *1866-09-24 Freimark*)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1NTB p. 187
>
{3a.2b.1a} Josephus (b. 1854-09-25 Friedrichshöhe; d. 1866-09-25 Freimark)
{3b.2b.1a} Anton Jozef (b. 1856-05-12 Friedrichshöhe; imm. 1880; d. 1936-12-08 Chicago) (m. 1882-01-31 La Salle) Marianna "Mary" Lenska (b. 1864-04-11 Białośliwie; imm. 1880; d. 1941-12-09 Chicago)
>
{4a.3b.2b.1a} Joseph Martin (b. 1883-03-16 La Salle; d. 1954-03-22 Chicago) (m. 1904-05-10 Chicago) Rozalia A. Inc (1884–1918)
{4b.3b.2b.1a} Mary (b. 1885-09-07 Chicago)
{4c.3b.2b.1a} Frank (b. 1887-08)
{4d.3b.2b.1a} Martha (b. 1889-07)
{4e.3b.2b.1a} Theresa (b. 1891-10)
{4f.3b.2b.1a} Stella (b. 1894-07)
{4g.3b.2b.1a} Pelagia/Pearl (b. 1896-08)
{4h.3b.2b.1a} Anthony (b. 1898-10)
{3c.2b.1a} Leon (b. 1858-09-08 Friedrichshöhe)
{3d.2b.1a} Anasthasia (b. 1861-01-15 Friedrichshöhe)
{3e.2b.1a} Joannes (b. 1862-02-27 Friedrichshöhe; d. 1866-09-25 Freimark)
{3f.2b.1a} Antonina (b. 1864-10-13 Freimark)
{3g.2b.1a} *Michael*
{3h.2b.1a} *Paul*
{3i.2b.1a} *Stella*
{2c.1a} **Marianna** (b. 1827-05-13 Dembowko; d. 1861-01-12 in childbirth

Friedrichshöhe) m. Joseph Kuszyński
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VBK p. 197
{2d.1a} Constantia (b. 1831-02-18 Dembowko)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQTR-L p. 209
{2e.1a} Catharina (b. 1834-08-09 Dembowko; d. 1834)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQYM-1 p. 219
{2f.1a} Franciscus (b. 1836-10-07 Dembowko)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JYM p. 225
{2g.1a} Eva (b. 1840-06-28; d. 1840)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1J3N p. 238
{2h.1a} Joannes (1842-01-23 Dembowko) m. Albertina Susrala

{1b} Joseph (b. 1800-03-02 Dembowko) (m. 1827) Eva Nowaczanka (b. ~1807 {Casimirus & Marianna Osesek})
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VPB p. 129
{1c} Anna (b. 1812-07-19 Dembowko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1V3Z p. 157
{1d} Valentine (b. 1817-03-01 Dembowko; d. 1866-09-16 Freimark) (m. 1845 Kosztowo) Anastasia Januszek (b. 1825-12-23 Kosztowo {Joannes Januzik & Catharina Matczyńska}; imm. 1880; d. 1913-10-07 Eagle River, WI) *(rm. 1890-11-24 La Salle) Theodore Karlewski/Kroleski/Kralewski**
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQY3-9 p. 167 (bottom left)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ1-9975-H p. 154
>

{2a.1d} Jadwiga/Hedviga/Hedwig "Hattie" (b. 1846-10-14 Friedrichshöhe; imm. 1873-01-21 SS *Mosel*; d. 1930-06-03 La Salle) (m. 1869-01-24 Friedrichshöhe) Tomasz F. Panneck (b. 1843-11 Poland; imm. ~1872; d. 1913-03-14 La Salle) Came to La Salle ~1863 per obit.

>

{3a.2a.1d} Veronica C. (b. 1869-01 Friedrichshöhe; d. 1955) (m. 1888-05-01 La Salle) Laurence Sroka

{3b.2a.1d} John L. (b. 1875-06 USA; d. <1927 MN) Residing with uncle Walenty per 1900 census.

{3c.2a.1d} Salomea "Sally" (1877–1934) m. Sment

{3d.2a.1d} Leo (b. 1882-04-11 La Salle; d. 1927-02-19 La Salle)

{3e.2a.1d} Pearl (1882–1958) m. Glubczynski

{3f.2a.1d} Charlotte (1886–1920) m. Gierat

{3g.2a.1d} Helen B. (1888–1964) m. Siedlecki

{3h.2a.1d} Martha (1889–1964) m. Sudaj/Szuda

{2b.1d} Eva (1848–1932 d. Eagle River, WI)

{2c.1d} John J. (b. 1851-05-13 Friedrichshöhe; imm. 1881; d. 1932 Eagle River, WI) (m. 1877-07-22 Freimark) Elizabeth Bratkowska (b. 1855-08-23 Białośliwie; d. 1943)

>

{3a.2c.1d} Antonius (b. 1879-01-07 Freimark; d. 1879-05-08 Freimark parish)
{3b.2c.1d} Agnes Marion (b. 1880-01-18 Freimark; d. 1925) m. Hauser
{3c.2c.1d} John Bartholomew (b. 1885-08 IL; d. 1972)
{3d.2c.1d} Veronica (b. 1888-12-26 Minneapolis, MN; d. 1969) (m. 1915) Edmund Hauser
{3e.2c.1d} Stanislaus Francis (b. 1890-04; d. 1963)

{2d.1d} Korpal (d. 1853)

{2e.1d} Walenty/Valentine** (b. 1857-02-06 Wissek B. Bromberg; imm. 1880; d. 1921-01-10 Blue Earth Co., MN) (m. 1882-01-23 La Salle) Agnes Cybulska (b. 1864-04-18 Seehof {Andreas & Marianna Michalska}; d. ?) (rm. 1892-05-16 Lyon County, MN) Marcianna Jankowska (b. 1872-11 German Poland; d. 1952-11-19 Blue Earth Co., MN)

>

{3a.2e.1d} Mary V. (b. 1893-02 MN; d. 1962) m. Kubishak
{3b.2e.1d} Stanislaus (b. 1894-09; d. <1900)
{3c.2e.1d} Rosa Margaurite (1895–1991) m. Arnsdorf
{3d.2e.1d} Louis A. (1897–1973)
{3e.2e.1d} Ignacie/Nick (b. 1899-07; d. 1961)
{3f.2e.1d} Frank (1901–1972)
{3g.2e.1d} John L. (1905–1945)
{3h.2e.1d} Paul (1908–2003)

{2f.1d} Franciscus/Frank (b. 1860-01-30 Wissek B. Bromberg; imm. 1878; d. 1911 Eagle River, WI) (m. 1887-09-20 Wilno-Ivanhoe, MN) Thiekla Hudzik (b. 1849-06 Poland)

>

{3a.2f.1d} Jacob (b. 1884-07 MN)
{3b.2f.1d} James (b. 1885)
{3c.2f.1d} Ignatius (b. 1887)
{3d.2f.1d} Andrin (b. 1890-11-20 Royal, MN)
{3e.2f.1d} 8 deceased before 1900

{2g.1d} Marianna (1863–1863)

*This is a puzzle: why was Anastasia Korpal remarrying at 66?

A Theodore Kralewski was naturalized at Peoria in 1862: it makes sense, since he'd have been an old man.

Eagle River [WI] Review 1913-10-08: "The death of Mrs. Anastasia Kroleski occurred yesterday morning at the farm home of her son John Korpal, four miles northeast of Eagle River. Mrs. Kroleski was born in Germany eighty-nine years ago, and came to the United States in 1880. Even at her advanced age she had enjoyed good health until about ten days before her death. Funeral services will be held from the Catholic church tomorrow (Thursday) morning at nine o'clock. Interment in the local cemetery. She leaves to mourn two sons, John of Eagle River and Valentine of Marshall, Minn. Also a daughter, Mrs.

Hattie Panneck of La Salle, Ill., who arrived yesterday afternoon."

Was "Kroleski" Karlewski? It's entirely possible that a Pole named Anastasia Korpal married a man named Theodore Karlewski in La Salle in 1890 and an old widow named Anastasia Korpal married a man named Kroleski somewhere else between 1880–1913. Only the fact that her daughter Jadwiga lived in La Salle connects the old widow to that town.

Anastasia Korpal was residing with her son Walenty in Yellow Medicine Co., MN per 1895 census. Where was her husband, Theodore Karlewski/Kroleski? Presumably, he died in La Salle, so she went to live with her son. He was probably 70 or older, so he could easily have died between 1880–1895. In 1900 she was in Lincoln Co., MN with son John.

**Another puzzle: Walenty starts out in IL with one wife, then shows up in MN with another. I can't find a record of the first wife's death. On the 1895 MN census, Walenty said he'd been a resident of MN 12 years, which means he left IL within a year or so after marrying Agnes Cybulska.

KRAINZ

Anna Krainz (b. ~*1791* ~~Dobova~~) (#15 Groß Mraschau/Veliko Mraševo, Cerklje ob Krki, Krško, Slovenia, age 49) (m. 1840-01-27 Cerklje ob Krki) Anton Dvornik (#11 Groß Mraschau/Veliko Mraševo, Cerklje ob Krki, Krško, Slovenia, age 41)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/00255/?pg=43
>

Marija (b. *1821-04-04 #3 Brückl/Mostec, Dobova, Brežice, Slovenia* {Anna Krainz} ~~Artiče~~, ~~Boštanj~~, ~~Brežice~~, ~~Čatež ob Savi~~, ~~Cerklje ob Krki~~, ~~Kapele pri Brežicah~~, ~~Kostanjevica na Krki~~, ~~Leskovec pri Krškem~~, ~~Nova Cerkev~~, ~~Novo mesto (Šmihel)~~, ~~Radeče~~, ~~Raka~~, ~~Šentjernej~~, ~~Sevnica~~, ~~Sv. Križ (Podbočje)~~, ~~Toplice~~, ~~Velika Dolina~~, ~~Videm (Krško)~~) m. Mihael Dvornik

Possibly: https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/maribor/dobova/00441/?pg=36 (Mother's name spelled Kreintz instead of Krainz.)

KULOW

Meyers Gazetteer lists Rühlow as Rühlow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/20649102

Meyers Gazetteer lists Sadelkow as Sadelkow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/20664065

Today, Rühlow and Sadelkow belong to the Mecklenburgische Seenplatte district of the Mecklenburg-Vorpommern state, Germany.

The Kulows were Protestant (Lutheran).

Church records for Rühlow and Sadelkow are available at Archion.de and FamilySearch.org.

Johann Christopher Kulow m. Maria Christina Geistlern
>

Johann Michael Christopher Theodor (b. 1811-10-26[19] illegit. Rühlow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz; imm. 1867-08-31; emigrated from Hamburg aboard the *Cimbria*, arrived New York 1867-09-13. MID 30545*; d. 1891-02-05 Youngstown, OH) (m. 1834-10-17[2] Sadelkow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz) Maria Sophia Christina Vogelsang (b. 1813-12-

26[38] Glienke, Mecklenburg-Strelitz {Johann Jurgen Vogelsang & Maria Sophia Louffen}; imm. 1867-08-31; d. 1893-02-19 Youngstown, OH)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-F2HP image 8/494
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-F2T6 image 213/494
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-FLDW image 475/494
>

— Johann Friedrich Theodor (b. 1835-09-01[5] Sadelkow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz; d. 1835-09-26 Sadelkow)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-FG54
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-FGMP

— Johann Carl Christian (b. 1836-09-07 Sadelkow; d. 1918-04-09 Hubbard, OH)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-FG5M

— **Caroline "Lena" Sophie Frederike** (b. 1840-07-10[4] Sadelkow; d. <1886-08-20 Youngstown, OH) m. Johann Carl Friedrich "Charles" Wollitz
Not to be confused with Caroline Sophie Frederike Kulow (b. 1838-11-14 Rühlow; d. 1842-11-20 {Johann Kulow & Caroline Fierow})
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-FGXF image 441/494

— Johanne Marie Caroline (b. 1845-05-15[9] Sadelkow*;* d. 1931-11-04 Youngstown, OH) m. Heinrich "Henry" Carl Christian Wollitz
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZ1-FGFZ

*Source: U.S. National Archives. File Unit: German, French, and Swiss Passenger Records, ca. 1820 - ca. 1912 in the Series: Ship Passenger Records, created ca. 1977 - 2010, documenting the period 1820 - 1912. - Collection CGIC. https://aad.archives.gov/aad/series-list.jsp?cat=GP44 This series contains information about passengers who arrived in the United States by ship between 1820 and 1912.

KUSZYNSKI

Matheo Kuszyński (m. 1807-11-15 Krostkowo) Rosalia Kaweczka
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQ1N-T?cc=4116415 p. 51
>

{2a} Marianna (b. 1808-09-06 Krostkowo; d. 1822)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQBJ-5 p. 152

{2b} Antonius (b. 1810-06-17 Krostkowo; d. 1810)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQYW-B p. 155

{2c} Jacobus (b. 1811-06-14 Krostkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQB6-P p. 157

{2d} Franciscus (1814-10-08 Krostkowo; d. 1851) (m. 1836-01-24 Dembowko) Catharina Kaszowna
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQYV-G p. 161
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZL-SQ1C-N?cc=4116415 p. 85

{2e} Catharina (b. 1815-11-08 Białośliwie)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1J9B p. 166

{2f} Valentinus (b. 1819-02-12 Krostkowo)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1VS8 p. 173

{2g} Michael (b. 1820-09-05 Dembowko)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JW6 p. 178
{2h} **Joseph Kuszyński** (b. 1823-01-12 Dembowko; imm. 1890; d. 1914-08-26 Niles, Cook, IL) (m. 1846-11-02 Friedrichshöhe) Marianna Korpal
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZP-1JN6 p. 185
>
{3a.2h} **Veronica** (b. 1848-02-03 Friedrichshöhe) m. Joannes Korpal (b. 1842-10-13)
{3b.2h} Joannes (b. 1850-08-29 Friedrichshöhe) (m. 1878-01-20 Chicago) Veronica Kaminska
{3c.2h} Felix (1853–1853 Friedrichshöhe)
{3d.2h} Frances (b. 1854 Friedrichshöhe; d. 1933-12-26 Chicago) (m. 1874 Chicago) Joseph Linkowski
{3e.2h} Petrus (1854–1855 Friedrichshöhe)
{3f.2h} Ignatz (b. 1856-02-01 Friedrichshöhe; d. 1921-06-07 1424 Augusta Street, Chicago, IL) (m. 1878 Chicago) Rose Chodera
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9GX-1LBG
>
— Mary Clara (1879–1963)
— Unknown (b. 1881)
— Francisca Rosie (b. 1882)
— Anna Margaret (1883–1972)
— Agnes (1892–1979)
— Theodore A. (b. 1895-09-20 Chicago; d. 1977-01-10 Chicago)
{3g.2h} Michael (b. 1858-09-30 Friedrichshöhe; d. 1919) (m. 1883 Chicago) Francisca Rozmarynowska
{3h.2h} Joseph (b. 1861-01-11; d. 1861-01-17 Friedrichshöhe)

MURN

Johann Murn/Murèn/Mourn m. Maria Sigismund/Sigmund (b. 1852-02-25 #7 Unterwarmberg/Topla Reber, Unterwarmberg, Kočevje, Slovenia) 35:40/183
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSXD-FSJY-N?cat=405777&i=39&lang=en
>
— Maria Magdalena (b. 1874-03-21 #7 Unterwarmberg/Topla Reber; imm. 1902-12-14) 76:81/224
— Johann (b. 1876-10-31 #7 Unterwarmberg; imm. 1902-12-14) 82:87/230
— Johanna (b. 1879-12-20 #7 Unterwarmberg) 89:94/237 m. Franc Mauser, 54 Bartlett St, Brooklyn, NY
— Juliana (b. 1882-12-18 #7 Unterwarmberg; d. 1934-02-15 Iron Mountain, MI) [97:102/245] m. Joseph Urbanc

https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSXD-FSJN-F?cat=405777&i=101&lang=en
— Michael (b. 1885-09-13 #7 Unterwarmberg; imm. 1902-12-14) 105:110/253 (m. 1912-09-08 Brooklyn, NY) Maria Senica. @ Moved to Cleveland, OH 1915–1917.

PELKO

Janez Jeruc m. Maria Andrejčič
>
Maria Jeruc/Jerovec (b. 1859-03-16 #2 Buzhka/Bučka, Škocjan pri Novem mestu, Škocjan, Slovenia)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/skocjan-pri-novem-mestu/03203/?pg=129
>
Rosalija (b. 1889-08-27 illegit. #23 Hrastulje, Škocjan pri Novem mestu, Škocjan, Slovenia; d. 1958-05-20 La Salle) m. Andrej Urbanc (b. 1880-12-24)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/skocjan-pri-novem-mestu/04259/?pg=113
Maria Jeruc/Jerovec (m. 1894-05-15 Škocjan pri Novem mestu) Anton Pelko
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/skocjan-pri-novem-mestu/04837/?pg=20

POTOČAR

Franz Potozhar m. Margareth Kostreuz/Kaztreuz
>
All children born at #6 Großpodljuben/Podluben/Veliki Podljuben, Novo mesto–Šmihel, Uršna Sela, Slovenia and baptised at Novo Mesto–Šmihel unless otherwise noted.
{2a} Franz (b. 1821-03-26)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01636/?pg=75
{2b} Margaretha (b. 1823-10-21)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01636/?pg=100
{2c} Anton Potozher (b. 1827-01-15)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=23
{2d} **Johann Potozhar** (b. 1830-08-13) (m. 1850-02-06 Novo Mesto–Šmihel) Uršula Pirz/Pirc (b. 1834-05-02 #13 Podljuben) {Mihael Pirz & Maria Ukajanz})
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=70
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=114
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01649/?pg=83
>
{3a} **Johann Potočar** (b. 1854-07-17; d. 1920-01-01 #7 Veliki Podljuben) (m. 1879-11-23 Novo mesto–Šmihel) Uršula Simončič (b. 1851-05-07 #7 Smolenja Vas, Novo Mesto, Slovenia; d. 1895-08-27 #7 Veliki Podljuben, Uršna Sela, Slovenia)
b. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=391
b. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=346
m. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04096/?pg=77

>

— Maria (b. 1881-07-20; d. 1888-09-26)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04092/?pg=185
— Janez (b. 1885-01-08; d. 1887-04-16)
— **Frančiška Josephine** (b. 1887-01-23; imm. 1905-11-18; d. 1924-07-15 La Salle) m. Michael Urbanc; rm. Joseph Anžlovar
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04094/?pg=25
— Anna (b. 1889-07-21; imm. 1906-12-01; d. 1979-05-15 Chicago) m. Matthew Zoran
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04094/?pg=51
— Maria (b. 1892-03-12; imm. 1907-08-12; d. 1944-11-12 La Salle) m. Vincenc J. Klanšek
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04094/?pg=74
— Female (b. 1895-08-27† #7 Veliki Podljuben)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04094/?pg=108

{3b} Maria Potozhar (b. 1857-02-04; d. 1861-07-31)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=437
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01644/?pg=123

{3c} Franciscus Potočar (b. 1864-07-20)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04092/?pg=78

{3d} Maria Potočar (b. 1866-12-05)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04092/?pg=106

{3e} Franciska (b. ~1871) (#7 Veliki Podljuben) (m. 1898-02-06) Jakob Ucman
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04096/?pg=127

{2e} Mathia (b. 1833-12-31)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=109

{2f} Mihael (b. 1837-09-30)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=165

{2g} Joseph (b. 1841-03-12)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=219

SCHMOEGER

Meyers Gazetteer lists Roßdorf as Rossdorf 9) Rhön, Meiningen, Sachsen-Meiningen. https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/20629075 Today, Roßdorf is a municipality in the Schmalkalden-Meiningen district of Thuringia state, Germany.

Meyers Gazetteer lists Mecklar as Mecklar Kr. Hersfeld, Hersfeld, Cassel, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/20158050 Today, Mecklar is contained within the municipality of Ludwigsau in the Hersfeld-Rotenburg district of Hesse state, Germany.

The Shmögers were Protestant (Lutheran).

Church records are available at Archion.de.

Johann Sebastian Schmöger (d. 1816-03-07[8] Roßdorf) (m. 1772-05-26[4] Roßdorf) Anna Martha Hossfeld (b. 1742-08-17 Roßdorf; d. 1816-12-13[14] Roßdorf)
>

{2a} Barbara Elisabeth (b. 1773-10-10[12] Roßdorf)
{2b} Johann Adam (b. 1775-05-14[9] Roßdorf)
{2c} Johannes (b. 1777-06-03[10] Roßdorf; d. 1841-04-26[12] Roßdorf) (m. 1808-05-03[4] Roßdorf) Anne Margarethe Lippel {Johann Caspar Lippel}
>
{3a.2c} Johann Sebastian (b. 1823-02-23[6] Roßdorf) (m. 1844-06-02 Roßdorf) Anne Catharine Simonin (b. 1825-07-03[12] Roßdorf {Johann Adam & Anne Catharine Grebnerin})
>
{4a.3a.2c} Helene Antonie (b. 1846-07-26 Roßdorf)
{4b.3a.2c} Friedrich Adam (b. 1848-08-17 Roßdorf)
{4c.3a.2c} Sebastian August (b. 1850-11-14[30] Roßdorf; emigrated from Bremen aboard the *Atlantic*, arrived New York 1866-09-22. MID 30237*; d. 1937-06-05 Sterling, IL) (m. 1874-01-25 La Salle) Anne Katherine Salzmann (b. 1852-02-08[417] #53 Mecklar, Ludwigsau, Kassel, Hessen {Andreas & Anne Martha Schütrumpf}; d. 1939-02-24 Sterling, IL)
>
— Anna Katherine (b. 1875-01-20 Sterling; d. 1946-01-31 Springfield) (m. 1894-02-01) George L. Fitch
— Fred Adam (b. 1877-05 Sterling; d. 1955-09 Sterling)
— Martha E. (b. 1880-11 Sterling)
— Harry John (b. 1883-09 IL; d. 1967-11-29 Peoria)
— William G. (b. 1888-01-06 Sterling)
{4d.3a.2c} Friedrich (b. 1853-03-11 Roßdorf; d. 1862-03-10[10] Roßdorf)
{4e.3a.2c} Anna Catharine Christiane (b. 1861-01-04[3] Roßdorf; d. 1861-01-26[7] Roßdorf)
{2d} Johann Adam Elias (b. 1779-10-17 Roßdorf; d. 1811-01-05 Roßdorf)
{2e} Anna Barbara (b. 1782-04-04 Roßdorf)
{2f} Anna Catharina (b. 1784-04-27[11] Roßdorf)
{2g} Maria Magdalena (b. 1787-07-24[21] Roßdorf)
{2h} **Johann Sebastian Schmöger** (b. 1791-03-13[4] Roßdorf; d. 1837-07-07[29] Roßdorf) (m. 1811-10-13[9] Roßdorf; div. <1813-05-09) Catharine Margarethe Simonin (b. 1792-07-02[11] Roßdorf {Friedrich Simon})
>
{3b.2h} **Johann Caspar Schmöger** (b. 1812-07-01[19] Roßdorf; d. 1849-06-15[14] Roßdorf) (m. 1837-09-03[13] Roßdorf) Anna Catharina Grobin (b. 1815-09-25[29] Roßdorf {Friedrich Grob & Anne Margarethe née Grobin})
>
{4a.3b.2h} Heinrich (b. 1838-07-23[14] Roßdorf; imm. 1860; d. 1890-10-23 La Salle) (m. 1862-02-12 La Salle) Ottilie/Julia Hapmeier (b. 1845-12-14 Bavaria;

imm. *1861*; d. 1927-04-06 Peoria)
>
— Julia (b. 1865-05 Peru?; d. 1944-10-04 Peoria) (m. 1884-11-25 La Salle) Henry Jacob(s)
— 2 deceased
Julia Hapmeier-Schmoeger (rm. ~1895) Dan Lauderback (b. ~1826)
{4b.3b.2h} **Johann Adam Schmöger** (b. 1840-02-02[4] Roßdorf; imm. <1864; d. 1908-06-30 La Salle) (m. 1863-11-05 La Salle) Johanna Emilie Zacher
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/69801537/adam-schmoeger
>
{5a.4b.3b.2h} Charles (b. 1866 IL)
{5b.4b.3b.2h} **Frederick W.** (b. 1868-07-21 Peru; d. 1924-01-06 La Salle) (m. 1889-09-17 La Salle) Carolina "Lena" Wollitz
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/69801220/frederick-w-schmoeger
>
{6a} **Karl Adam** (b. 1890-07-18 La Salle; d. 1938-12-12 La Salle) (m. 1912-02-19 La Salle) Antoinette Korpal
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/69801201/karl_a-schmoeger
>
{7a} Walter Frederick (b. 1912-07-23 La Salle; d. 1967-03-21 La Salle) (m. 1942-02-14 La Salle) Mary Mecozzi (b. 1917-01-09; d. 1988-03-26 Spring Valley, IL)
>
— Roger (b. 1942-12-12; d. 2024-02-13) (m. 1964) Margaret Ann Pillion (1943–2024)
— Diane L. (b. 1950-03) (m. <1970) Metz; rm. Don McKeel @ Sterling, IL
— Gary (b. ~1952) (m. 1979-04-28 Tampa, FL) Merrel Janice Huston @ Flowermound, TX
{7b} **Edith Marion** (b. 1913-09-28 La Salle; d. 1997-02-22 Dwight) m. John J. Urbanc
{6b} Emily Dolly (b. 1892-11-11 La Salle; d. 1954-10-14 La Salle)
Emily Dolly was a nurse at Peoples Hospital; never married; willed her entire $12,000 estate to Elizabeth Kidd, superintendent at Peoples Hospital.
{6c} Ralph Frederick (b. 1899-11-14 La Salle; d. 1992-02-14 La Salle) m. Viola C. Liebhart (1901–1975)
{5c.4b.3b.2h} Hedwig/Hattie A. (b. 1870-09-10 Peru; d. 1927-11-01 Sterling) m. William A. Stoeckle
{5d.4b.3b.2h} Emily "Emma" Louise (b. 1877-12 Peru or La Salle; d. 1942) m. John H. Duncan
{5e.4b.3b.2h} August Sebastian (b. 1879-07-29 Peru or La Salle; d. 1940-

01-17 Manteno State Mental Hospital, IL)

{5f.4b.3b.2h} Edward Henry (b. 1881-10 Peru or La Salle; d. 1936) (m. 1907-08-22) Alice Buckner

{5g.4b.3b.2h} Otto Meinrod (b. 1884-08-19 La Salle; d. 1961-09-01 La Salle) (m. 1906-06-22) Henrietta Stein

{4c.3b.2h} Friedrich Carl (b. 1842-03-20 Roßdorf; d. 1870-01-18[1] Roßdorf) (m. 1867-05-07[5]) Catharine Elisabethe Kessler

>

Anna (b. 1870-01-19 Roßdorf; d. 1870-04-18)

{4d.3b.2h} Clara Catharine (b. 1844-01-20 Roßdorf)

{4e.3b.2h} Sebastian Adam (b. 1846-02-21[2] Roßdorf; emigrated from Bremen aboard the *Atlantic*, arrived New York 1866-09-22. MID 30237*; d. 1897-10-04 Peru) (m. 1868-11-26 La Salle) Amalia Wilhelmine Zacher

>

— William Adam (b. 1869-07-01 Peru; d. 1928-11-03 Peru) m. Pauline

— Louis August (1871–1947) @ Los Angeles, CA

— Charles Fred (1882–1959)

— Louise Amalia (1888–1944)

{4f.3b.2h} Elisabethe (b. 1848-12-05[22] Roßdorf)

>

Christiane (b. 1871-02-11[4] Roßdorf; d. 1871-02-26[17] Roßdorf)

Anna Catharina Grob-Schmöger (rm. 1854-02-05 Roßdorf) Friedrich Gramlich (b. 1819-09-04 Roßdorf)

Johann Sebastian (rm. 1813-05-09[4*] Roßdorf) Anna Elisabetha Rothin (b. 1787-12-27 Roßdorf {Matthaeus Roth & Anna Elisabetha Möllerin}; d. 1831-07-06 Roßdorf)

*"In seiner 1n Ehe mit Catharinen Margar. Siemonin, des weiland Friedrich Siemons, Ackerm[ann] u. Mitn[achbar] nachgel[assen] einzigen ehel[ichen] Tochter, von welcher er Unehefriedens wegen durch obrigkeitl[ich] Verfügung wieder getrennt und beide Theilen sich anderweit zu verheirathen erlaubt wurde, zeugte er ein Kind, einen Sohn Joh. Caspar, der noch am Leben, und zwar bei der Mutter ist."

"In his first marriage to Catharina Margaretha Siemon, the only legitimate daughter of the late Friedrich Siemon, farmer and resident (Mitnachbar), from whom he was separated again by official decree on account of marital discord (Unehefriedens), and both parties were permitted to marry elsewhere, he fathered one child: a son, Johann Caspar, who is still living and is with his mother."

>

No children born at Roßdorf

Johann Sebastian (rm. 1831-08-22[9]) Eva Elisabetha Hossfeldin (b. 1798-10-16 Roßdorf)

>

{3c} Adam Carl (b. 1832-05-12 Roßdorf)

*Source: U.S. National Archives. File Unit: German, French, and Swiss Passenger Records, ca. 1820 -

ca. 1912 in the Series: Ship Passenger Records, created ca. 1977 - 2010, documenting the period 1820 - 1912. - Collection CGIC. https://aad.archives.gov/aad/series-list.jsp?cat=GP44 This series contains information about passengers who arrived in the United States by ship between 1820 and 1912.

SCHULTZ

Esther Schultz (b. 1906-09-17 Milwaukee, WI {Herman Schultz & Ida Schroeder}; d. 2000-09-09 Ottawa) (m. 1925-11-07 Milwaukee, WI) Arthur Kilb (d. 1935-07-03)
>
— Raymond Erwin Kilb (b. 1926-05-17 Milwaukee, WI; d. 1988-08-22 Milwaukee, WI) m. Lydia Lang
— Arlene Olga Kilb (b. 1935-09-24 WI) (m. 1954-09-11 Milwaukee, WI) Roland Krickhahn (b. 1929) @ Oconomowoc, WI

Esther Schultz Kilb (rm. 1936-10-24) Frank Kobal

TREMPALLA

Anton Trempala (b. 1852 Poland; d. 1907 La Salle) m. Mariann "Mary" Konsika (1853–1923)
>
Walter H. Trempalla (b. 1888-08-30 IL; d. 1964-02) (m. 1909-07-15 La Salle) Elizabeth Korpal
>
— Irene (b. 1900-01; d. 1911)
— Theodore W. (b. 1912; d. 1955)
— Florence (b. 1913-07-25; d. 1977-06-29) (m. 1936-11-07 Spring Valley) Charles W. Vacca
— Mary Louise (b. 1919-03; d. 2019)
— Mary Loretta (b. 1919-03; d. 1977) m. Vescogni

Walter Trempalla (rm. 1922-09-19 Streator) Elizabeth Healy (1879–1958)

URBANČ

Peter Verbaniz m. ~~Leskovec pri Krškem 1771–76~~) Anna Peterzizin
>
Peter Urbantsch (b. 1776-06-13 #3 Jelše, Leskovec pri Krškem, Krško, Slovenia) (m. 1795-11-25 Leskovec pri Krškem) Maria Miller/Müller (b. 1778-08-16 #3 Drnovo, Leskovec pri Krškem, Krško, Slovenia)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01062/?pg=39
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01062/?pg=54
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01072/?pg=48
>

{3a} Maria (b. 1801-04-03 #3 Drnovo) https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01064/?pg=32

{3b} **Mathias Urbantsch** (b. 1804-01-08 #3 Drnovo; d. 1852-05-05 #3 Drnovo) (m. 1824-02-18 Leskovec pri Krškem) Marija Schintinzh/Sintič (b. 1805-11-13 #14 Jelše, Krško, Slovenia; d. 1882-01-11 #3 Drnovo)

b. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01064/?pg=75
b. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01064/?pg=114
m. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01073/?pg=23
d. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01070/?pg=81
d. https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/03934/?pg=193

>

{4a.3b} Matija Urbanizh (b. 1829-01-15 #3 Drnovo, Krško, Slovenia) (m. 1859-01-28 Leskovec pri Krškem) Maria Mlakar {Matija & Katharina Horshen}

>

{5a.4a.3b} Anna (b. 1858-03-28 #3 Drnovo, Krško, Slovenia) (m. ~~Leskovec pri Krškem <1886~~)

{5b.4a.3b} Anton (b. 1861-08-14 #3 Drnovo, Krško, Slovenia) (m. ~~Leskovec pri Krškem <1886~~)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/03934/?pg=145
Nobody died at #3 Drnovo before 1870.

{4b.3b} **Johann Urbanč** (b. 1836-12-13 #3 Drnovo, Krško, Slovenia; d. >1895) (m. 1866-01-15 Cerklje ob Krki, Brežice, Slovenia) Uršula Dvornik (b. 1844-10-19)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01067/?pg=110
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/04443/?pg=18

>

{5a.4b.3b} Johann (b. 1866-11-18 #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; d. 1918) (m. 1896-06-01) Teresia Žibert (b. 1872-08-18 #12 Račja Vas; Brežice, Slovenia; d. 1954-10-03 Hrastje pri Cerkljah)

{5b.4b.3b} Franz/Frank (b. 1869-08-02 #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; imm. 1899-09-02 ; d. 1922-11-20 La Salle) (ml. 1907-06-24 La Salle) Marija/Mary Videnič (b. 1876-08-20 Kerschdorf/Črešnjice pri Cerkljah, Brežice, Slovenia {John & Margareth Ilc}; imm. 1903; d. 1937-01-11 La Salle)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=71
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=133

>

{6a.5b.4b.3b} Angela/Angeline M. (b. 1908-05-18; d. 1980-01-20 Peru) (m. 1937–1948 Chicago) Thompson

>

Mary Lynn (b. 1948-05-09 La Salle; d. 2023-06-26 Tonica) (m.

1970-02-14) Robert Eugene Burgess

{6b.5b.4b.3b} Paul Andrew (b. 1909-06-28 DePue, Bureau County, IL; d. 1930-07-15 La Salle, drowned in Illinois River)

{6c.5b.4b.3b} Philip "Felix" Andrew (b. 1911-06-29 DePue; d. 1967-12-18 VA Hospital, Hines) (enl. 1942-07-25 USA; dis. 1946-01-20 Tech. 4 28th QM Co. 28 Div.) (m. 1949-02-10 Cook Co.; div. ~1953-01) Lillian L. Smith (b. ~1927)

{6d.5b.4b.3b} Frank Andrew Jr. (b. 1915-01-21 DePue; d. 2008-06-12 Phoenix, AZ) (m. 1944-10-26 Chicago) Alma Ruth Smith (b. 1924-06-26 {Roy Richard Smith & Dorothy Maybelle Belzer}; d. 2010-09-08)

{6e.5b.4b.3b} Helen Sophie (b. 1917-06-20; d. 2005-12-22 La Salle) (m. 1938-09-13 Cook Co.) Charles George Deichmueller (b. 1917-06-09 Peoria; d. 1998-07-10 Peru)

>

— Linda A. (b. ~1941) (m. 1969-08-15 Clallam County, WA) Herbert J. Gaudette Jr.

— James Phillip (b. 1943-03-17 IL; d. 2025-06-23 Glasgow, KY) (m. 1965-08-07 Porterville, CA) Sharon Louise Hawkins

— Unknown

{5c.4b.3b} Maria (b. 1872-01-21 #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; d. 1873-10-16)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=84

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03791/?pg=54

{5d.4b.3b} **Michael Urbanc** (b. 1874-09-26 #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; imm. 1900-03-08; d. 1918-10-20 La Salle) (m. 1906-01-08 La Salle) Frančiška Potočar

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=112

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71244065/michael-urbanc

>

{6a.5d.4b.3b} Franciska (b. 1908-05-19 La Salle; d. <1920)

{6b.5d.4b.3b} Michael Vincent (b. 1909-08-03 La Salle; d. 1994-10-28 Powers, MI) (m. 1937) Margaret Mary Heim

>

{7a.6b.5d.4b.3b} Dennis James (b. 1939-02-23 Bark River, MI; d. 2020-12-11 Bark River, MI) (m. 1960-06-18 Spalding, MI) Elizabeth Ann Murray (b. 1942 {Elmer Francis Murray & Eva Rivest}; d. 2021-07-27)

>

— Todd Dennis (b. 1961-05-19 Bark River, MI) m. Mary

— Mark K. (b. 1962-07) m. Lisa Kay Wilson @ Vulcan, MI

— Dr. Michael Francis (b. 1964-05-20 Bark River, MI) m. Belle

@ Elyria, OH
— Dennis James Jr. (b. 1965-08-18) (m. 1989-12-15 Norfolk, VA) Jennifer Lynn Hale; rm. Suzette Marie Wilson @ Hudson, FL
— Robert Joseph (b. 1968-11-08 Bark River, MI) m. Michelle @ Wilson, MI
— Joseph A. (b. 1969-09-01) m. Tiffany @ Phoenix, AZ

{7b.6b.5d.4b.3b} Shirley Ann (b. 1944-05-28 Bark River, MI) (m. 1963-01-19 Bark River, MI) Ivan Raymond Gagne
>
— Mary Theresa (b. 1964-09-15†)
— Mary Kathryn (b. 1966-06-03) @ Los Angeles, CA
— John Raymond (b. 1967-12-30)
— Kathryn Michelle (b. 1970-01-12 Bark River, MI) m. Dirk Laraby

{6c.5d.4b.3b} **John Joseph Urbanc** (b. 1912-01-07 La Salle; d. 1970-08-15 VA Hospital, Hines, IL) (m. 1940-11-21) **Edith Schmoeger**
>
{7a.6c.5d.4b.3b} Ronald J. (b. 1941-10-22) (m. 1966-08-04) Mary Beth Kobal
>
Tracy Noelle (b. 1974-08-12 Colorado Springs, CO) (m. 1993-11-24) Eric Everett Onasch

{7b.6c.5d.4b.3b} **Kenneth Allen Urbanc** (b. 1944-09-21) (m. 1964-09-12; div. 1972-08-14) Karen Jean Heinz; (rm. 1974-04-16; div. 1974-09-25) Sandra J. (Dawson) Dunham
>
— **Eric Alan Urbanc** (b. 1966-09-06)
— Dana Lee (b. 1971-09-02) m. ? Rodil
>
Isabelle Mia Rodil (b. 2010-12-28 Orange Park, FL)

{6d.5d.4b.3b} Mary "Mitzi" (b. 1914-09-18 La Salle; d. 1997-01-23 Streator) m. Charles Bernardini

{6e.5d.4b.3b} Rose Agnes (b. 1916-09-20 La Salle; d. 1990-01-27 La Salle) (m. 1941-02-08 La Salle) Walter J. Swietek (b. 1913-08-21; d. 1990-05-09 Spring Valley, Bureau County, IL)
>
— Carolyn R. (b. 1942-10-26) (m. 1962-09-22) Melvin Pierson (1939–2011)
— Richard (b. 1946-06-06) @ Fairfield, CA

— Susanne (b. 1955-09-25) m. Richard Hale @ Springfield, MO

{5e.4b.3b} Joseph (b. 1877-08-28 #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; imm. 1900; d. 1967-11-11 Peshtigo, WI) (ml. 1904-05-09 La Salle) Juliana Murn

Page 141 listing Joseph's birth is missing: https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=144

>

{6a.5e.4b.3b} Adolph Joseph (b. 1907-02-11 DePue, Bureau County, IL; d. 1984-05-05 Bark River, MI) (m. 1938-06-02 Iron Mountain, MI) Mary Amelia Straulin (b. 1909-06-08 Slambough, MI {Paul Straulin & Amelia Richman}; d. 1987-01-10 Kenosha, WI)

>

— JoAnn Marie (b. ~1941) (m. 1968-04-20 Kenosha, WI) John Kevek

— Mary Lou (b. 1944-04-06; d. 2000-09-16) (m. 1973-10-06) William H. Voege

{6b.5e.4b.3b} Sophia (b. 1909-03 DePue, Bureau County, IL; <1920) per 1910 census.

{6c.5e.4b.3b} Ernest AKA Brother Mannes O.P. (b. 1912-01-02 DePue, Bureau County, IL; d. 1965-12-04 Chicago) Entered Dominican Order 1934-05-23.

{6d.5e.4b.3b} Herman Henry (b. 1914-03-29 DePue, Bureau County, IL; d. 1970-10-13 Green Bay, WI) (m. 1944-06-10 Green Bay, WI) Dorothy Jane Gillis (b. 1922-08-22 Green Bay, WI; d. 2006-07-20 Suamico, WI)

>

— Lois Mae (b. 1951-01) (m. 1970-07-11 Green Bay, WI) James L. Le Mere (1941–2020)

— Carol Jean (b. 1955-12-23 Green Bay, WI)

{6e.5e.4b.3b} Alexander D. (b. 1916-07-17 Bark River, MI; d. 1980-09-15 Prescott, AZ) (enl. 1941-10-20 USA Air Corps; dis. 1945-09-22 Cpl) (m. 1965-11-25 Bark River, MI) Judith Bernadine Boyle

{6f.5e.4b.3b} Mary Teresa (b. 1918-12-09 Bark River, MI; d. 1981-11-12 Spring Valley, San Diego, CA) (m. 1938-06-09 Bark River, MI) John Frederick Heim, Jr. (b. 1916-12-02 {John Heim & Alice Gasman}); (rm. 1963-06-30 San Diego) George B. Nokes (b. ~1907)

{6g.5e.4b.3b} Josephine Margaret (b. 1921-03-15 Bark River, MI; d. 1994-05-14 Campo, San Diego, CA) (m. 1948-04-07 Los Angeles, CA) Clifford Ogdan Weaver; (rm. 1952-10-22 San Diego, CA) Joseph W. Ziegler

{6h.5e.4b.3b} John Bernard (b. 1922-12-25 Bark River, MI; d. 1998-02-

01 Hunlock Creek, PA) (enl. 1942-11-11 USA Air Corps; dis. 1946-07-04 1st Lt.) (m. 1946-10-18 Nanticoke, PA) Casmiera/Kay F. Stubedia (b. 1922-03-14 W. Nanticoke Heights, PA {Charles Stubedia & Mary Mrockzkowski}; d. 1997-11-25 Hunlock Creek, PA)

>

Carol (b. 1949-03-30) m. John Astell

{6i.5e.4b.3b} Ida Veronica (b. 1924-04-06 Bark River, MI; d. 2021-05-01 San Diego, CA) (m. 1948–1950 *San Diego, CA*) Edgar William Manning USMC (b. 1921-07-04 NYC; d. 1984-07-26 San Diego, CA)

>

— Marilyn Louise (b. 1954-10-23 San Diego Canguihuindo, Actopan Municipality, Hidalgo, Mexico; d. 2006-09-07 Simi Valley, CA) (m. 1978-09-30 San Diego, CA) Ronald G. Lambard

— Marjorie Ann (b. 1952-11-20) (m. 1977-05-13 San Diego, CA) Carmel M. Belanger

{5f.4b.3b} Andrej (b. 1880-12-24 #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; imm. 1905-04-12; d. 1965-04-22 La Salle) (ml. 1911-08-08 La Salle) Rosalija Pelko

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=184

>

{6a.5f.4b.3b} Rose Mary (b. 1912-11-06 La Salle; d. 1996-12-25 La Salle) (m. 1950-06-24) Stanley Furlan (b. 1909-05-07 La Salle; d. 2005-05-21 La Salle)

>

— Joseph A. (b. 1951-05-31) (m. 1979-02-24 Streator) Pamela M. Flavel

— Michael J. (b. 1953-03-11)

{6b.5f.4b.3b} Charles Andrew (b. 1916-01-29 La Salle; d. 1992-02-08 La Salle) (m. 1947-11-22) Dorothy E. Pyszka (b. 1925-09-16 La Salle; d. 2020-10-22 La Salle)

>

— Thomas Charles (b. 1954-02-05; d. 2013-10-29 Peoria)

— Arthur James (b. 1959-10-29) (m. 1990-05-29) Angela Rae Gruenwald

{6c.5f.4b.3b} Dorothy A. (b. ~1921-01-01; d. 1965 Ottawa) m. William T. O'Keefe

>

— Judith (b. 1940-05-26 Ottawa; d. 2014-12-06) m. Ignacio Jose Diaz Sr. (1934–2010)

{6d.5f.4b.3b} Anne Betty (b. 1927-11-14 La Salle; d. 2008-02-24 Peru) (m. 1957-11-24) William T. Matthews (b. 1922-12-05 Oglesby; d. 1994-

04-06 Oglesby)
>
— Rosanne Marie (b. 1963-07-23) m. Richard Alan Abbott
— William C. (b. 1965-08-07) (ml. 1989-05-10) Kathy
{6e.5f.4b.3b} Florence O. (b. 1927-11-14 La Salle; d. 2019-03-06 La Salle) (m. 1951-07-11) John Smorkol (b. 1924-01-05 La Salle; d. 2013-11-06 Peru)
>
— Lori Ann (b. <1952†)
— Susan (b. *1952-01-29*) m. Jeffrey Blanco
— Patricia D. (*1952-03-26*) m. Monn
— Andrew J. (b. 1953-03-02) m. Patricia A. Shorreal
— Steven (b. 1954-03-17)
One or more birthdate is incorrect.
— Fostered Michael Vincent Urbanc
{5g.4b.3b} Male (b. 1883-06-05† #7 Hrastje pri Cerkljah, Občina Brežice, Slovenia)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=212
{4c} Anna (b. 1841-05-14 #3 Drnovo; d. 1851-06-23)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01068/?pg=15
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01070/?pg=72
{3c} Michael (b. 1805-08-20 #3 Drnovo)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01064/?pg=111
{3d} Joannes (b. 1811-24 #3 Drnovo {Maria Snidarzhich [erroneous?]})
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01065/?pg=87
{3e} Ursula (b. 1814-09-25 #3 Drnovo)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01065/?pg=141
{3f} Anna (b. 1818-08-23 #3 Drnovo)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/leskovec-pri-krskem/01066/?pg=38

WOLLITZ

Meyers Gazetteer lists Kotelow as Kotelow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/11049061

Meyers Gazetteer lists Sadelkow as Sadelkow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/20664065

Today, Rühlow and Sadelkow belong to the Mecklenburgische Seenplatte district of the Mecklenburg-Vorpommern state, Germany.

The Wollitzs were Protestant (Lutheran).

Church records for Kotelow are available at Archion.de. Church records for Sadelkow are available at Archion.de only for 1810–1860.

Johann Heinrich Wollitz (m. ~~Kotelow~~) Caroline Plog
>

{2a} Hanne Marie Friderice (b. 1824-08-26 Kotelow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz)
{2b} Carl Friedrich (b. 1826-12-16 Kotelow)
{2c} Friederike Therese Wilhelmine (b. 1829-03-02 Kotelow)
{2d} Ida Wilhelmine Franziska (b. 1829-03-02 Kotelow)
{2e} Ida Wilhelmine Friederike (b. 1831-01-05 Kotelow)
{2d} Johanne Adolphine Pauline (b. 1833-04-12 Kotelow)
{2e} Johann Friedrich Wilhelm (b. 1836-01-19 Kotelow)
{2f} Auguste Dorothea Christiane (b. 1838-11-14 Kotelow; d. 1838)
{2g} **Johann Carl Friedrich** (AKA Charles AKA Carl J.) (b. 1839-11-20[10] Kotelow; emig. 1868-06-06 Hamburg aboard SS *Teutonia*; d. 1914-03-22 Youngstown, OH) (m. ~1866 Sadelkow?* Mecklenburg-Strelitz) Caroline "Lena" Sophie Frederike Kulow
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9PK3-QZW8
>

{3a.2g} Anna (b. ~1867-09 ~~Kotelow~~, Sadelkow?* Mecklenburg-Strelitz; emig. 1868-06-06; d. 1954-07-30 Bowmansville, NY) m. Emanuel J. Brenner
{3b.2g} **Carolina "Lena" Wollitz** (b. 1870-01-08 Youngstown, OH; d. 1929-08-30 La Salle) m. Frederick W. Schmoeger
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/69801231/lena-schmoeger
{3c.2g} Max J. (b. 1872 Youngstown, OH; d. 1944-04-03 Union County, IL) (m. 1898-01-27 Mount Vernon, Jefferson, IL) Rosetta Boykin (b. 1872 Jefferson County, IL)
{3d.2g} Martha (b. 1877-04-17 Youngstown, OH; d. 1966-05-15 La Salle) (m. 1904-05-30 La Salle) Frank L. Klein

Charles J. Wollitz (rm. 1886-08-20 Youngstown, OH) Wilhelmine "Minnie" C. Berendt (née Braun) (b. 1855-10-20 per death cert. Mecklenburg, Germany {Charles Braun/Brown & Sophia Siefert/Seifert}; imm. *1866*; d. 1937-04-23 84 E. Ravenswood, Youngstown, OH)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9392-SP34-C2
>

{3e.2g} Edward Herman (b. 1887-07-26 Youngstown, OH; d. 1980-05-04 Marion, VA) (m. 1910-11-10) Ida Anna Krause (d. 1916-12-30) (rm. 1927-10-08 Mahoning County, OH) Stella Hazel Knauff (b. 1899-06-02)

{2h} Heinrich Carl Christian (b. 1842-04-27[3] Kotelow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz; imm. 1867-08-31; d. 1903-01-05 Youngstown, OH) (m. 1866 Sadelkow?* Mecklenburg-Strelitz) Johanne Marie Caroline Kulow
>

{3a.2h} Ida Sophia Caroline (b. 1866-09-22 Kotelow; d. 1867)
{3a.2h} Herman J. (b. 1867-11-17 La Salle; d. 1950-05-31 Youngstown, OH)
{3b.2h} Rudolph (b. 1871-03-03 Youngstown, OH; d. 1945-10-19 Youngstown, OH)

{3c.2h} Louis (b. 1876-07-11; d. 1879-08-10)
{3d.2h} Anna Caroline (b. 1878-06 Youngstown, OH; d. 1946-02-24 Youngstown, OH) m. Herman Rochow
{3e.2h} Caroline "Lena" H. (b. 1880-09-30 Youngstown, OH; d. 1931-05-31 Youngstown, OH) (m. 1904-06-01) Carl Gottlieb Knittel
{3f.2h} Carl Louis (b. 1883-08)
{3g.2h} Emma C. (b. 1886-11)

*Records for these years are not available, so verification is not possible, but Sadelkow seems a likely location.

ZACHER

Meyers Gazetteer lists Weißensee as Weissensee 5) Thür., Erfurt, Sachsen, Preussen. https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/21105036 Today, Weißensee is a municipality in the Sömmerda district of Thuringia state, Germany.

The Zachers were Protestant (Lutheran).

Jacob Heinrich Zacher m. Maria Magdalena Weiss
>

Gottlob Martin (AKA Martin Gottlob) Zacher (b. 1811-07-01 Saxony; emigrated from Bremen aboard the *Bremen*, arrived New Orleans 1857-05-12, destination: St. Louis. MID 18409*; d. 1879-08-11 Peru) (m. 1845-04-07 Weißensee) Auguste Maria Reissig (b. 1819-01-15 Saxony {Adolph Wilhelm Reissig & Katharina Maria Unrein}; imm. 1857; d. 1907-02-07 Peru)
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSDW-R5Y9
>

— **Johanna Emilie** (b. 1845-05-28 Weißensee, Sömmerda, Thuringia, Germany; imm. 1857-05-12; d. 1914-01-07 La Salle) m. Adam John Schmoeger
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSDW-RR3G
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/95380026/emilie-schmoeger
— Ernst Heinrich (b. 1847-03-28† Weißensee)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSDW-RRMY
— Christiana Sophie (b. 1848-07-04 Weißensee)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSDW-R55T
— Amalia Wilhelmine (b. 1850-06-09 Weißensee; imm. 1857-05-12; d. 1922-08-31 Peru) m. Sebastian Schmoeger
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSDW-RR8Z
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9KB-79NG-G
— Christian August (b. 1852-09-24 Weißensee; d. 1854-02-21)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSDW-RRTG
— Johanna Dorothea (b. 1855-03-05 Weißensee; imm. 1857-05-12; d. 1937-09-19 Steilacoom, WA) (m. 1875-10-06 La Salle) Frederick Hess

https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSDW-RSSK-M

— Female (b. 1857† buried at sea)

— Louisa Wilhemina (b. 1860-04-11 Peru; d. 1947-03-31 McNabb, IL) (m. 1879) Meinrad Vollenweider (1853–1934)

*Source: U.S. National Archives. File Unit: German, French, and Swiss Passenger Records, ca. 1820 - ca. 1912 in the Series: Ship Passenger Records, created ca. 1977 - 2010, documenting the period 1820 - 1912. - Collection CGIC. https://aad.archives.gov/aad/series-list.jsp?cat=GP44 This series contains information about passengers who arrived in the United States by ship between 1820 and 1912.

ZORAN

Matija Zoran m. Theresia Skrabut

>

Matija Zoran (b. 1884-08-15 #80 Toplice/Šmarješke Toplice, Šmarjeta, Šmarješke Toplice, Slovenia; imm. 1902; d. 1943-03-17 DePue, Bureau County, IL) (m. 1910-02-01 La Salle) Anna Potočar

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/smarjeta/04274/?pg=98

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100755930/anna-zoran

>

— Anna (1910–1967) m. Peter J. Buchwald

— Mary Louise (b. 1912-02-28 La Salle; d. 1982-07-21 DePue, Bureau County, IL) m. Louis Phillip Machek (b. 1907-06-17 Granville, IL; d. 1991-09-24 DePue)

— William Matthew (b. 1913-10-27; d. 1990-10-01 Ottawa) m. Mary Jule Bellott

— Angela Elizabeth (b. 1916; d. 1995-10-19 Chicago) m. Dr. William C. McGrail (b. ~1910; d. 1953-08-12 Chicago)

— Joseph L. (b. 1918-01-18 Oglesby, IL; d. 2002-04-14 DePue, Bureau County, IL) m. Jeanne M. Gurnett

II. FOSTER FAMILIES

BRATE

Joseph Brate m. Helen Juvan

>

Joseph C. Brate (b. 1889-05-01 #3 Peče, Peče, Moravče, Slovenia; d. 1957-05-25 La Salle) (m. 1912-09-12 La Salle) Anna Rauber/Ravbar (b. 1894-04-24 {Frank & Mary Janko}; d. 1926-03-20 La Salle)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/pece/01669/?pg=69

>

— Joseph Cyril (b. 1914-06-25 La Salle; d. 1950-09-04 La Salle) m. Mary R. Skotnicki (1919–1999)

— Edward Anton (b. 1916-03-19 La Salle; d. 1994-12-29)
— Hattie (b. 1918-12-21 La Salle; d. 1927-03-21 La Salle)
— Evelyn Marie (b. 1921-09-06 La Salle; d. 1995-12-11) m. Frank Loebach (1923–2008)
— Walter A. (b. 1923-12-21 La Salle; d. 1977-06 La Salle) m. Betty Lou Spelich (1927–1977)

Joseph Brate (rm. 1927-08-27) Veronica Kapš

>

— Fostered Mary "Mitzi" Urbanc 1927–1932
— William (b. 1929-07-05 La Salle; d. 1969-08-22 La Salle)
— Albert (b. 1930-09-15 La Salle; d. 1931-03-30 La Salle)
— Richard L. (b. 1934-03-04 La Salle; d. 2008-07-09 Peoria)

KAPŠ

Gertrud/Jera Lushar/Lužar

>

{2a} Markus (b. 1854-04-03 illegit. #3 Drandol/Travni Dol, Črmošnjice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia; d. 1907-08-11 #46 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia) (m. 1884-08-20 Toplice) Veronika Kump (b. 1867-04-11 #29 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/crmosnjice/02976/?pg=76
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02563/?pg=77

>

— Rudolf (b. 1886-05-13 #46 Uršna Sela, Novo Mesto, Slovenia)
— Jozef (b. 1888-06-01 #46 Uršna Sela)
— Frank (b. 1891-10-02 #40 Uršna Sela; imm. 1910-11-23; d. 1982-05 IL)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=224

— Veronica (b. *1894-04-06* per death cert. *Uršna Sela, Novo Mesto, Slovenia*; imm. 1920-09-07; d. 1966-02-01 La Salle) m. Joseph C. Brate Veronica's DOB or POB (or both) is wrong.
— 2 females

Andreas/Andrej Kapsch/Kapš (m. probably Črmošnjice) Gertrud/Jera Lushar/Lužar

{2b} Andreas (b. 1862-09-14 #46 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia; d. *1865-08-22*)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=75

{2c} Maria (b. 1864-12-05 #46 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=84

{2d} Johann (b. 1867-05-27 #46 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=93

{2e} Mihael (b. 1869-09-29 #46 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia; d. 1876-04-04)

https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=105

None of Markus' siblings married at Toplice before 1902.

KRZESZKOWSKI / KOSKOSKY

Telesphorus/Telesfor Krzeszkowski (b. ~1823) (m. 1849-10-28 Grodziszczko, Samter, Posen, Preußen) Marianna Jozwiak
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FHR-NG6F
>

{2a} Catharinam Krzcszkoski (b. 1851-04-19 Grodziszczko) (m. 1877 Michałowo) Johann Krakowski (b. 1842, widower)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-DF35
{2b} Ludovicam Krzeszkoski (b. 1852-08-12 Grodziszczko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-FRK1
{2c} Jozephum Krzezkukowzki (b. 1854-03-01 Grodziszczko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-68PK
{2d} Teressam/Therese Wrzeszkoski (b. 1856-10-05 Grodziszczko) (m. 1880 Michałowo) Valentin Delesztowicz (b. 1854)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-X929 pp 167, 168
{2e} Mariannam Strzeszkoski (b. 1858-10-29 Grodziszczko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-HH5K pp 185, 186
{2f} Andreas/Andrew Krzeszkowski (b. 1859-10-20 Grodziszczko; imm. *1882*; d. 1934-11-06 La Salle) (m. 1879-10-12 Moncznik, Schroda, Posen, Preußen) Constantia/Constance/Constantine Matuszewska/Matuszek (b. 1863-02-18 per death cert. Moncznik, Schroda, Posen, Preußen {Sebastian Matuszewski & Marie Smieszalska}; d. 1931-03-07 La Salle)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-6DZP
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FC3-M1KD
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/64256168/andrew-krzeszkowski
>

{3a.2f} Mary K. Krzeszkowska (b. 1884-09 or 1885-03-25 Philadephia, PA; d. 1945-01-06 1317 Campbell Ave., La Salle) (m. 1923-04-18 La Salle) Stanley J. Yanka (b. 1886-10-16 Nashville, IL {John & Elisabeth}; d. 1947-06-08)
Mary K. was born in Philadelphia, PA, per 1910 census and death cert.
{3b.2f} Jennie (b. 1889-05-21 or 1890-05-20 IL; d. 1975-05-13 Chicago) m. William Baier
{3c.2f} Victoria Krzeszkowski (b. ~1891-09-03; d. 1892-09-03 La Salle, 1 year old)
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/64256230/victoria-krzeszkowski
{3d.2f} Stanislaus John Koskowski/Koskosky (b. 1893-10-24 IL; d. 1965-06-26 La Salle) (US Army 1918-05-27–1919-06-05 #2661875) (m. 1920-10-08) Sophia/Sophie T. Žabkar

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/198570282/stanley-j-koskosky
>
— Adele (PhD) (b. 1923-01-08 La Salle; d. 2021-04-09 Minneapolis, MN) (m. 1952) Fedor Donchenko
— Richard Stanley (b. 1927-03-15 La Salle Tuberculosis Sanatorium; d. 1992-02-04 Peru)
— Fostered Rose Agnes Urbanc 1925-12-22 to 1934
{3e.2f} Joseph Aloysius Koskowski/Koskosky (b. 1896-03-12 La Salle; d. 1966-08-31 Chicago)
{3f.2f} Leo Edward Koskosky (b. 1898-02-21 La Salle; d. 1969-09-08 La Salle) (m. 1920-04-05 La Salle) Pearl Smith
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/72225787/leo-edward-koskosky
>
— Jeannette Anne (b. ~1934-12-11 La Salle; d. 1935-02-11 La Salle)
— Beverly J. (b. 1936-09-24 La Salle; d. 2004-04-20 Utica, IL)
{3.2f} Unknown (d. <1900)
{3.2f} Unknown (d. <1900)
{3f.2f} Francis "Frank" Xavier Koskosky (b. 1902-07-31 La Salle; d. 1947-02-02 Chicago) US Army #6474361 (m. 1930-07-14 Chicago) Jessie Teramani
{3g.2f} Stefan (b. 1906-08-29 La Salle)
{2g} Mariannam Krzerzkocz (b. 1861-07-13 Grodziszczko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-D1PP
{2h} Stanislaum Krzeszkoski (b. 1864-04-19 Grodziszczko)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-X9F2
{2i} Casimirus/Kasimierz Krzeszkowski (b. 1869-01-04 Grodziszczko; imm. *1894,1893*; d. 1949-06-30 La Salle) (m. 1891-10-04 Moncznik/Mączniki, Schroda, Posen, Preußen) Antonina/Antointette Łuczak (b. 1872-05-01 Posen, Germany {Valentin Łuczak & Marie Frąskowiak}; imm. 1892; d. 1940-10-11 627 Sterling, La Salle)
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FH1-XGTP pp 38, 39
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FC3-MBVB
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/64256210/kasimierz-krzeszkowski
>
{3a.2i} Marie Barbara (b. 1895-12-26 IL; d. 1976-02-25 St. Paul, MN) m. Boleslaw "Ben" Jaszczak
{3b.2i} Stanley John Krzeszkowski (b. 1897-10-12 IL; d. 1973-06-09 La Salle)
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/64256219/stanley-krzeszkowski
{3c.2i} Agnes Elizabeth (b. 1903-12-26 La Salle; d. 1984-02-29 St. Paul, MN) m. Anthony J. Konder
{3d.2i} Walter Paul Kreszkowski (b. 1906-02-10 La Salle; d. 1960-03 IL) (m. 1928-10-27 Will, IL) Louise Opie
{3e.2i} Stephen (b. ~1908 La Salle; d. <1977-03-10) @ St. Paul

{3f.2i} Edward Krzeszkowski (b. 1915-07-03 La Salle; d. 1915-09-20 La Salle)
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/64256201/edward-krzeszkowski
{3g.2i} Frank Kreskowski (b. 1912-09-21 La Salle; d. 1977-03-10 Peru) m. Theresa Pohar

The original family name was Krzeszkowski, or thereabout. Andrew's offspring modified it to Koskowski, eventually settling on Koskosky. Kasimierz's offspring tended to retain the original spelling.

KUMP / KOMP

Johann Kump m. Gertrud Klobzhar/Klopzhar/Klobčar
>
{2a} Johann Kump (b. 1830-06-16 #29 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia; d. 1892) (m. 1861-06-25 Toplice) Maria Koniček/Konček/Konjček (b. 1833-02-28 #3 Ursna Sela {Mihael & Gertrud Klemenčič}; d. 1872-12-09)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02559/?pg=110
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02559/?pg=126
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02563/?pg=32
>
{3a.2a} Johann (b. 1865-07-08 #29 Uršna Sela)
{3b.2a} Veronika (b. 1867-04-11 #29 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia) m. Markus Kapš
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=92
{3c.2a} Mathias Kump/Komp (b. 1870-02-05 #29 Uršna Sela, Toplice, Novo Mesto, Slovenia; imm. 1893-05-13/1891; nat. 1896-10-20; d. ?) (m. 1896-02-01 La Salle) Vincencia/Vincentia Maček/Machek (b. 1869-03-10 #24 Log, Toplice, Sevnica, Slovenia {Johann Maček & Juliana Zulian}; imm. 1893; d. 1924-08-01 La Salle)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=106
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/bostanj/00151/?pg=150
>
Fostered Mary "Mitzi" Urbanc 1924-08 to 1927-08-27
{2b} Jacob (b. 1832)
{2c} Franz/Frančišek (b. 1837; d. 1898-07-29)
{2d} Maria (1840–1843)
{2e} Maria (b. 1844-03-24 #29 Uršna Sela)
{2f} Florian Kunz (b. 1845-03-28 #29 Uršna Sela) m. Maria Medic
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=12
>
{3a.2f} Maria (b. 1869-09-06 #2 Hrib; d. 1934-07-19)
{3b.2f} Johanna (b. 1872-04-22 #2 Hrib)
{3c.2f} Matthew V. Komp (b. 1875-01-09 #2 Hrib, Toplice, Dolenjske Toplice,

Slovenia; imm. 1900; d. 1964-12-05 La Salle) (m. 1901-01-07 La Salle) Vincencija Povse
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=132
>
— Matthew (1902–1907 La Salle)
— Vincentcina "Anna" (1904–1977)
— Francis/Frank (1906–1942)
— Christina Ann (1908–2000)
— Matthew R. (1910–1987)
{3d.2f} Andreas (b. 1878)
{3e.2f} Anton (b. 1883-01-16; d. 1963-03-27 La Salle) (m. 1905) Paulina Mihelcic (1879–1946)
{2g} Gregor (b. 1848-03-11 #29 Uršna Sela; d. 1931-012-17)
{2h} Gertrud (b. 1850-03-06 #29 Uršna Sela)

1910-11-23 Franc Kapš (he would spell it Kapsh in the U.S.) arrived from Toplice, destination: uncle Met Kump at 1026 "Main" [1st] Street in La Salle, IL.

1920-09-07 Veronika Kapš arrived from Uršna Sela, Novo Mesto, destination: uncle Mat Komp at Edwards & St Vincent's Aves in La Salle, IL.

Both Frank and Veronika Kapš listed their mother Veronika as their nearest relative in Slovenia, so perhaps their father was dead.

POVSE

Mathias Povse m. Marija Radovicevič
>
— Marija/Maria/Mary (b. 1881-01-01 #3 Verdun/Verdun pri Uršnih Selih, Toplice, Dolenjske Toplice, Slovenia; kristni list za Ameriko 1907-04-06; d. 1948-07-16 La Salle) (m. 1907-04-07 La Salle) Mathias/Matija Gril (b. 1883-02-03 Slovenia; d. 1909-11-13 Cherry, Bureau, IL) Died in mine disaster as "John Pivoloski."
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=161
— Vincencija (b. 1885-01-10 #3 Verdun; d. 1958-02-27 La Salle) m. Matthew V. Komp (b. 1875-01-09)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=186
— Johanna "Jennie" (b. 1886-11-01 #3 Verdun; d. 1945-03-11 Chicago) (m. 1911-08-21 La Salle) John Tomse (b. 1883-01-18 "Sowatka, Austria;" d. 1956-05 La Salle)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/toplice/02560/?pg=195

1899-10-16 Vincencija Povse, 15, arrived from Uršna Sela, Novo Mesto, Slovenia, destination: an aunt in Rutland, IL.

ŽABKAR

Franz Žabkar m. Maria Bogolin
>
Michael Žabkar (b. 1870-09-23 #29 Zupečendorf/Župeča Vas, Cerklje ob Krki, Občina Brežice, Slovenia; imm. 1898; d. 1925-12-22 La Salle) (m. 1900-01-01 La Salle) Jozefa Sofia Cujnik (b. 1874-12-16 Gradise gorno/Gorenje Gradišče pri Šentjerneju, Šentjernej, Šentjernej, Slovenia {Franz Cujnik & Martha Lakar}; d. 1918-06-10 La Salle)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/cerklje-ob-krki/03790/?pg=76
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/sentjernej/04235/?pg=134
>
— Sophia/Sophie T. (b. 1901-02-11 La Salle; d. 1972-02-07 La Salle) m. Stanley J. Koskosky
— Antoinette (b. 1905-12-06; d; 1991-10-03 Peru) m. Adolph J. Smudzinski (b. 1899; d. 1976-07-25)
>
Alberta Jean (b. 1927-06-16 La Salle; d. 2020-08-14 DePue, Bureau County, IL)
— Christine A. (b. 1910-02-10; d. 1981-07-20 Bangor, PA) (m. 1942-06-05 Chicago) Torney R. Hill (1902–1988)
— Frank Mike (b. 1911-06-08 La Salle; d. 1944-08-01 France) m. Adeline T. (b. ~1912) @ 237 La Harpe, La Salle (1940)
— Fostered Rose Agnes Urbanc 1924-08 to 1925-12-22
Michael Zabkar (rm. 1921-08-18) Franciska Filipič

III. APPENDIX

KLEMENČIČ

Franz Klemenčič m. Margareth Miklaučič
>
John Klemenčič (b. 1861-09-14 #23 Froschdorf/Žabja Vas, Novo mesto–Šmihel, Novo Mesto, Slovenia; imm. 1886/1890; d. 1927-01-24) (m. 1893-10-12 La Salle) Marie Fortuna (b. *1866-05* Slovenia; imm. 1893; d. >1927-03-23)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04092/?pg=36
>
— Mary Immaculate (b. 1894-07-15)
— John Jr. (b. 1898; d. 1918-10-07 France)

OKLEŠČEN

https://gw.geneanet.org/johnvoelker1814?n=oklescen&oc=&p=martin

https://familysearch.org/en/tree/pedigree/portrait/L7NJ-ZKB
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/81407589/martin-okleshen

Johann Okleščen m. Gertraud Kobše
>
{2a} Martin O. Okleshen (b. 1851-11-11 #17 Prapreče pri Straži, Vavta vas, Straža, Slovenia; imm. 1895–1896; nat. 1896-10-20; d. 1921-03-06 Joliet) (m. 1875-08-22 Vavta Vas, Straža, Slovenia) Marija/Mary Oberstar (b. 1854-04-24 #19 Veliki Podljuben, Novo mesto–Šmihel, Uršna Sela, Slovenia; imm. 1898-10-06; d. 1907-11-06 La Salle)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02685/?pg=60
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/01637/?pg=388
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02692/?pg=58
>
— Martin (b. 1875-10-01 #19 Veliki Podljuben)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04092/?pg=124
— Maria (1877–1879)
— Agnes (1879–1880)
— Caroline (b. 1880-09-16 #17 Prapreče; imm. 1898-10-06; d. 1978) (m. 1899-01-09 Joliet) Matthew C. Gregorich
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02685/?pg=117
— Juliana (b. 1883-01-31 #17 Prapreče; imm. 1898-10-06; d. 1907 La Salle) (m. 1899-07-03 La Salle) Anton Stih (b. 1869 Mala Racina, Austria; d. 1928 La Salle)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02685/?pg=125
— Frank Joseph (b. 1884-07-29; d. 1969) (m. 1904-06-01 Phillipines) Margarita Lobregat (rm. 1912 NYC) Adeline Woodford
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02685/?pg=130
— Joseph (1886–1888)
— Michael (1887–1889)
— Charles (b. 1889-09-10 #17 Prapreče; imm. 1898-10-06; d. 1965 Chicago) (m. 1908-01-20 La Salle) Alojzija/Louise Klemencic (b. 1890-03-22 Gotna vas, Novo Mesto, Slovenia {Josef & Maria Jakša}; d. 1952 Chicago)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02685/?pg=152
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/novo-mesto-smihel/04094/?pg=57
— Helena (b. 1896-04-16; imm. 1898-10-06; d. 1912-04-12 La Salle) (m. 1910-05-22 La Salle) Andrew Derganc (Girls had to be 16 years old to marry.)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02685/?pg=182
{2b} Anna (b. 1858-02-11)
{2c} Johann (b. 1859-11-17)
{2d} Anton (b. 1860-11-04 #17 Prapreče; d. 1930-12-30) (m. 1887-02-06 Vavta vas) Agnes Fabijan (b. 1863)
https://data.matricula-online.eu/en/slovenia/ljubljana/vavta-vas/02685/?pg=77
>

— Martinus (1891–1969)
— Felix (1895–1972)
— Maria (1898–1960)
— Rosalia (1900–1902)
— Barbara (b. 1903)
— David (1904–1905)
— Antonius (1906–1939)
— Anna (1908–1953)

{2e} Franciska (b. 1863-12-05)

{2f} Bartholomus (1865–1867)

FURTHER READING

A Brief History of Slovenia by Janko Prunk

A Slovene History by Štih, Simoniti, Vodopivec
https://www.sistory.si/cdn/publikacije/2001-3000/2250/Slovenska-zgodovina-ENG.pdf

Central Europe: Enemies, Neighbors, Friends by Lonnie Johnson

Der Kreis Wirsitz: ein westpreußisches Heimatbuch/ herausgegeben im Auftrage des Heimatkreises Wirsitz by Herbert Papstein*

Footsteps Through Time by Irene Planinsek Odorizzi

Forty Gavels: The Life of Reuben Soderstrom and the Illinois AFL-CIO (3 volumes) by Carl Soderstrom, MD; Robert Soderstrom; Andres Burt; and Chris Stevens
https://www.fortygavels.com

Four Acres under Slavnik: A Slovenian Migration Story by Amy Fradel*

From Alien to Citizen: The Story of My Life in America (New York, NY: Fleming H. Revell, 1914) by Edward Alfred Steiner. Chapter 19 “Mine No. 3.” recounts the author’s brief time working in Streator’s coal mines c. 1886.

German History 1770–1866 by James J. Sheehan

German History 1789–1871 by Eric Dorn Brose

God's Playground: A History of Poland, Volume 2 (Revised edition) by Norman Davies

History of LaSalle County, Illinois (2 vols.) by Michael Cyprian O'Byrne

Prussian Poland in the German Empire (1871–1900) by Richard Blanke*

Slovene Immigrant History 1900–1950 by Ivan Molek (Dover, Delaware 1979)

Slovenia Under the Habsburgs: Carniola, Styria, and Imperial Life by Adrian E. Markham*

Standing at the Grave: A Family’s Journey from the Grand Duchy of Posen to the Prairies of North Dakota by Gary Heyn*

The Great A&P and the Struggle for Small Business in America by Marc Levinson

The Immigrant and Coal Mining Communities of Illinois by Grace Abbott (Springfield 1920)

The Kulturkampf in Prussian Poland by Lech Trzeciakowski, especially Chapter 3 “The Policy of Germanization in the Kulturkampf Period” and Chapter 4 “Polish Society and Its Struggle Against Germanization.” Be aware that the text is riddled with typos.

The Land Between: A History of Slovenia (2nd edition) by Oto Luthar, Marjeta Šašel Kos, Petra Svoljšak, Peter Štih, Dušan Kos, Peter Kos, Igor Grdina, Alja Brglez, Martin Pogacar

The Lands of Partitioned Poland, 1795–1918 by Piotr Wandycz

The Last King of Poland by Adam Zamoyski

The Native's Return: An American Immigrant Visits Yugoslavia and Discovers His Old Country by Louis Adamic

The Slovenes and the Habsburg Monarchy by Fran Zwitter

*I have not yet been able to read this book.